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OTTO LANGEY'S

New and Revised Edition
OF
CELEBRATED
TUTORS.

CLARINET

CARL FISCHER, Inc.
BOSTON. COOPER SQUARE CHICAGO.
NEW YORK.

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NOTE: The black points (•) denote the closed holes and the white points (○) the holes open.
The numbers indicate the keys to be opened or closed.
The letters A, B, C, indicate the extra fingerings for keys 1, 2, 3.
Each little finger is used on four different keys as is also the first finger of the right hand which has in addition its hole to open and close.

DESCRIPTIVE TABLE FOR THE BOEHM CLARINET

WITH VARIOUS EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATING ITS MANY ADVANTAGES

by C. ROSE.

Professor at Paris Conservatory.

Close the thumb hole

Again close the thumb hole and open the 12th key

Left hand

Right hand

Thumb

1st Finger

2nd Finger

3rd Finger

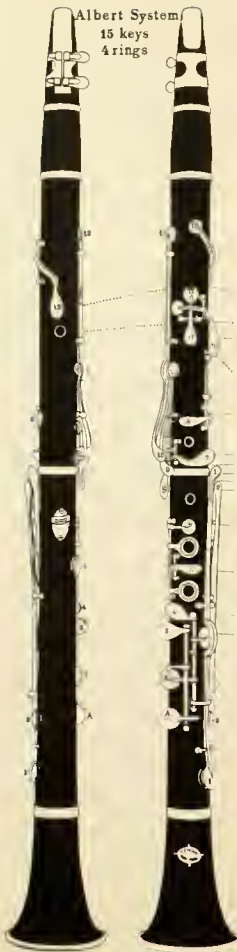
4th Finger

Little Finger

Ex 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81

These numbers correspond to the examples below

EXAMPLES



No 25

The black dots ● are closed holes
The zeros ○ the open holes
The numbers on the keys indicate the holes,
that must be opened or closed
The letter S indicate the side E♭ and B♭ Key
The letter A the duplicate F♯ and C♯ action

SCALE FOR THE CLARINET WITH 15 KEYS.
GIVING VARIOUS EXAMPLES ON THE USE OF THE F# AND C# ACTION, ALSO SIDE E♭ AND B♭ KEY,
WITH SEVERAL OTHER EXAMPLES AND FACILITIES OF FINGERING

by C. ROSE.

Professor of the Clarinet, at Paris Conservatory.

NOTE. The 15 keyed Clarinet, which is the most desirable common system, is on both upper and lower joints. Clarinet to be obtained.

By means of the rings on the upper joint in the  is made by stopping the thumbhole alone and the  is made by stopping the thumbhole and opening the key No 13 or thumb key . The use of the key in making those improvements does away with the ny passages in sharp keys and makes a thus making the execution of major in vent in addition to those already men- ment. Various other keys have been used, but they are of doubtful value and are not recommended.

Close the thumb hole. Open the thumb hole. Reclose the thumb hole and raise the 13th key.

Pipe Key or 13th Key
Thumb hole 11th Key
10th Key
9th Key 12th Key
7th Key
5th Key 1st Key Side Key 2nd Key
6th Key
5th Key
4th Key
3rd Key

Examples. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

EXAMPLES No 1

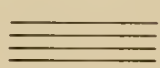
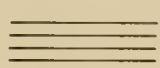
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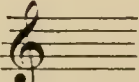
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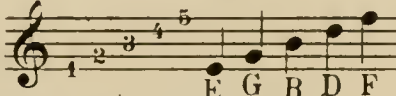
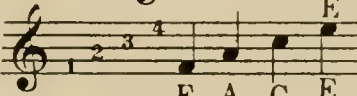
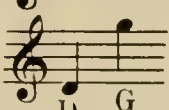
RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

Before the student can commence to play on any Instrument, it is necessary that he should be acquainted with the rudiments of musical notation.

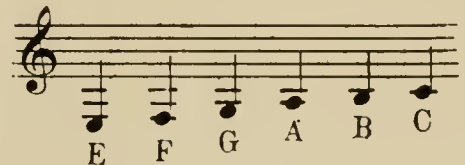
The signs, which indicate pitch and duration of a musical sound, are called Notes figured thus:  etc.

They are named after seven letters of the alphabet: C.D.E.F.G.A.B. and are written on, between, above or below five parallel lines,  called the Stave. The names of which are determined by Clefs, placed on different lines, 

For this instrument only the treble or G clef  is used which is placed on the second line.

The names of the notes on the five Lines are 
 of the four Spaces between the lines 
 of the two above and below the lines 

These eleven notes being too limited and in order to signify higher and deeper sounds Ledger lines have to be added above and below the stave.

Notes of the ledger lines above the stave. 
 Notes of the ledger lines below the stave. 

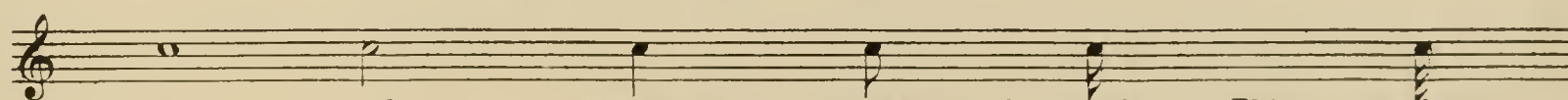
FULL TABLE OF THE ABOVE NOTES.



DURATION OF NOTES.

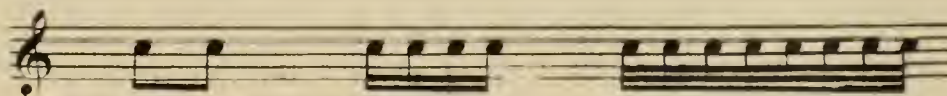
Notes may be of longer or shorter duration, which is shown by the peculiar form of each note.

FORMS OF DIFFERENT NOTES.



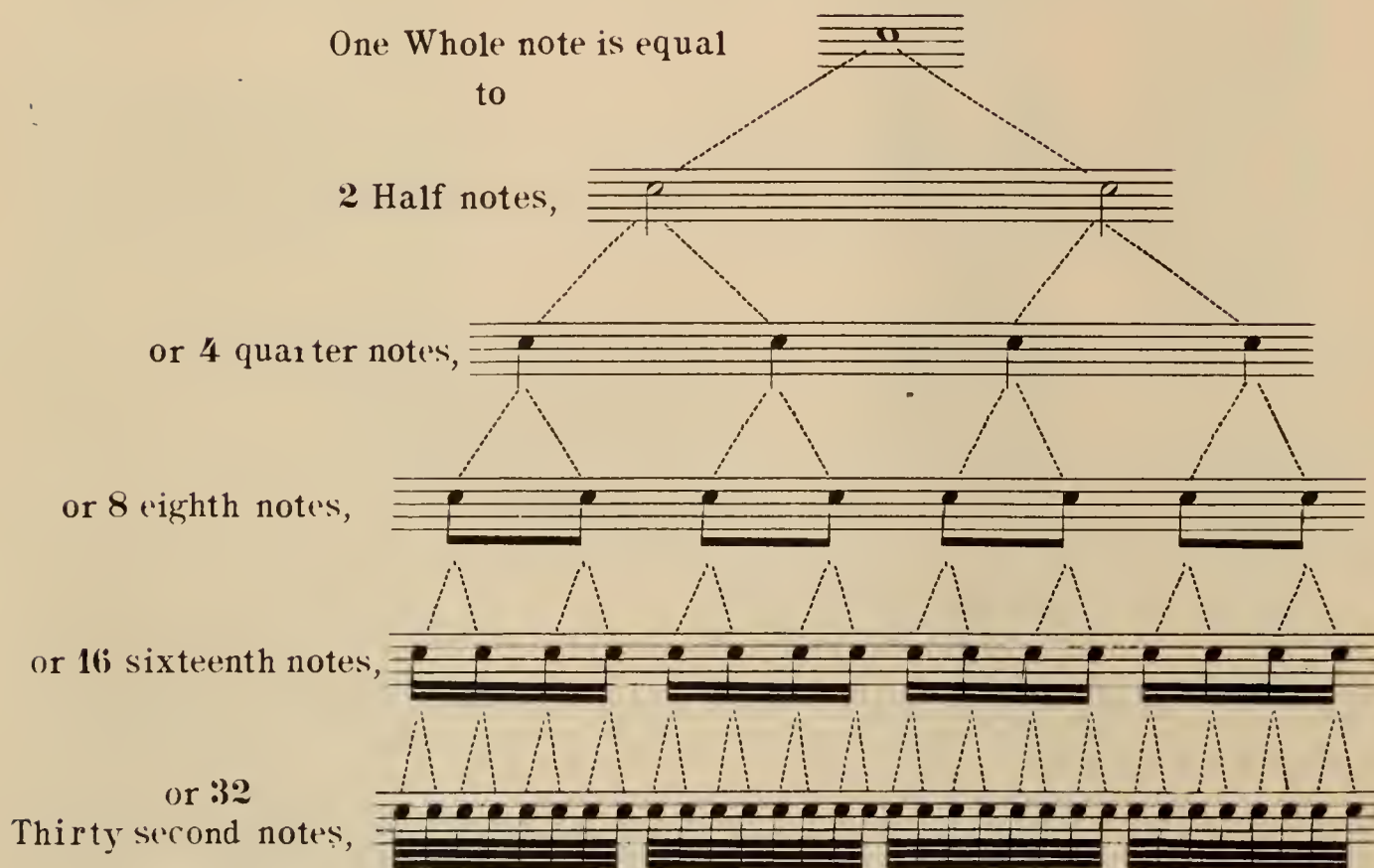
Whole note, Half note, Quarter note, Eighth note, Sixteenth note, Thirty-second note,

The latter three kinds may also be written in combination thus:



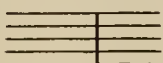
Eighth notes, Sixteenth notes, Thirty-second notes,

Comparative Table of the relative *Value* of notes.



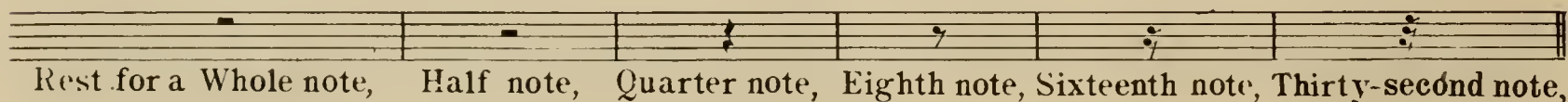
BARS.

Notes are arithmetically divided into *bars*, marked by one or two lines drawn across the stave.

One line  is placed after each bar, and each bar contains the same number or value of notes and each bar must last precisely the same length of time. At the end of a composition or section of a composition, two lines are placed forming a double bar. If either two or four dots are found by  the side of the double bar, the whole part from the preceding double bar, or if there is no earlier double bar, then from the beginning of the piece, is to be played again. This is called a *Repeat*.

RESTS.

Instead of a note a *Rest* of an equal value may be used.



DOTS.

A *Dot* placed after any note or rest increases its value one half. Thus:



Two dots placed after a note increase its value one half and a quarter or like etc.

TRIPLETS, DOUBLE TRIPLETS AND GROUPS.

Triplets are marked by a 3 being put over a group of three notes, *double Triplets* are marked by a 6 being put over a group of six notes.

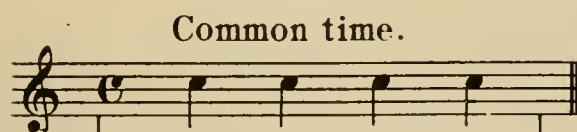
Three quarter notes marked thus must be played in the same time as two quarter notes

or six eighth notes like four eighth notes etc.

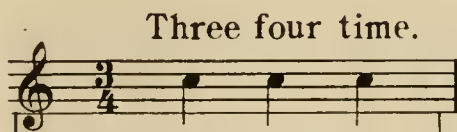
There are also groups of five, seven and nine notes.

TIME.

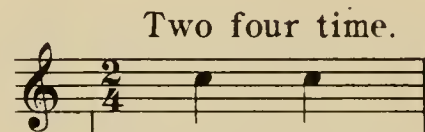
In order to know how many quarter notes eighth notes or Sixteenth notes a bar contains, special figures are placed at the beginning of a movement.



Common time.
Contains four quarter notes, or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests, and four 1. 2. 3. 4. have to be counted in a bar.



Three four time.
Contains three quarter notes, or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests, and three 1. 2. 3. have to be counted in a bar.



Two four time.
Contains two quarter notes and two 1. 2. have to be counted.

TABLE OF TIMES.

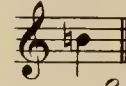
Single common times.	Compound common times.	Single triple times.	Compound triple times.

When a line is drawn through the C thus which is called alla breve, *two* are counted in a bar.

METHOD FOR THE CLARINET.

THE COMPASS OF THE CLARINET.

The compass of the Clarinet is nearly four octaves, extending from the low E  up to C in altissimo.  The very high notes are, however, screeching and disagreeable to the ear, so that it is advisable not to pass beyond the high G  the reasonable limit of the instrument.

The Clarinet is divided into 3 registers: the 1st or deepest register, called chalumeau, extends from the low E  to B $\flat$,  the 2nd register, Medium, from B  to C  and the 3rd register, in alt, commences at C $\sharp$  and ascends to the high C $\sharp$ .

MANNER OF HOLDING THE CLARINET.

The left hand occupies the upper part of the instrument. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers are placed upon the two rings and the hole in the front, while the thumb is used for closing the hole at the back, and opening the 12th key. The little finger is extended to touch easily the keys N^o 1 2 and 6. The right hand occupies the lower part of the instrument. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers stop the holes placed under the three rings, the little finger must be always extended so as to touch easily the keys N^{os} 3 and 4.

POSITION OF THE MOUTHPIECE IN THE MOUTH AND THE MANNER OF PRODUCING A TONE.

Insert nearly half the mouthpiece into the mouth, the reed being underneath. The lower lip should be a little drawn in so as to cover the teeth: and the upper lip slightly pressed downwards to prevent the teeth biting the mouthpiece and damaging the quality of tone. The mouthpiece being thus held by a light pressure of both lips the air cannot escape by the sides of the mouth, the reed can then act freely and perform its vibrations with all desirable facility. The tone on the Clarinet is produced by the tongue which sends the air into the instrument and at the same time causes the reed to vibrate. To produce the tone the player must take in a sufficient quantity of air and force it into the instrument by a short stroke of the tongue and by pronouncing the letters T or D according to the quality required.

THE EMOUCHURE.

To attain a good embouchure i.e. the thorough control over mouth, tongue and mouthpiece; the player must possess the two principal aids for gaining the finest embouchure, these are: delicacy of tone and lightness of tongue.

ON TONE.

It is of the greatest importance to have a good mouthpiece and a good reed. Without these the student will try in vain to produce a sweet tone. The reed is made of Frejus cane which must be ripe but not overripe.

THE FIRST EXERCISE.

1. Pronounce a T.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Exercise 1: C B C D C B D B C

Exercise 2: C D E F

Exercise 3: E F G F G F E D C

Exercise 4: C E F G

Exercise 5: A G E G A G F D C C B A G

Exercise 6: A G F G A G F E F G F E G

Exercise 7: B G C C D C B C D E D C B D

Exercise 8: B C C E D E F G F G F E G

Exercise 9: E D F E C D B C C B G F E G

Exercise 10: C D E G F E G A G C B C D F

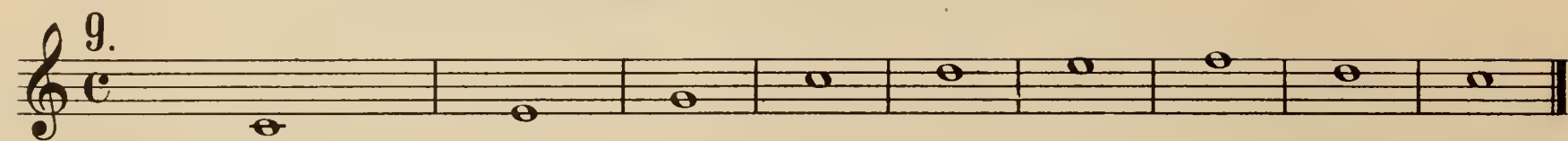
Exercise 11: G E D C B D G F E D C C E G

Exercise 12: A G A B A B A G A B C B C C

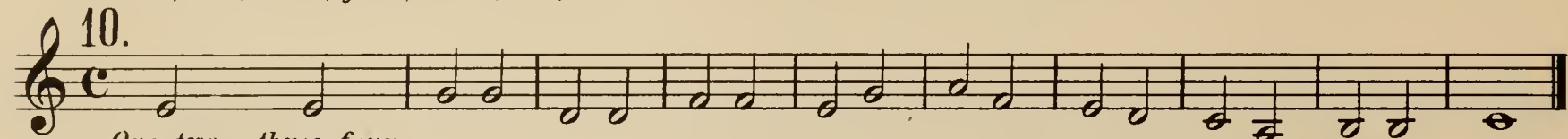
Exercise 13: B A G B G F A G A B C B A G

Exercise 14: F E C D B A G E C B G A B C

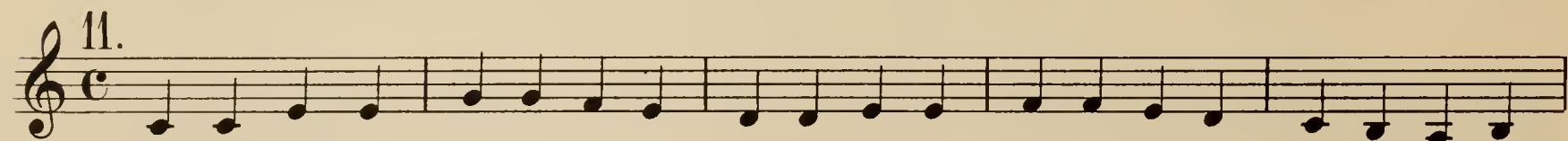
Observe the value of the notes and count.



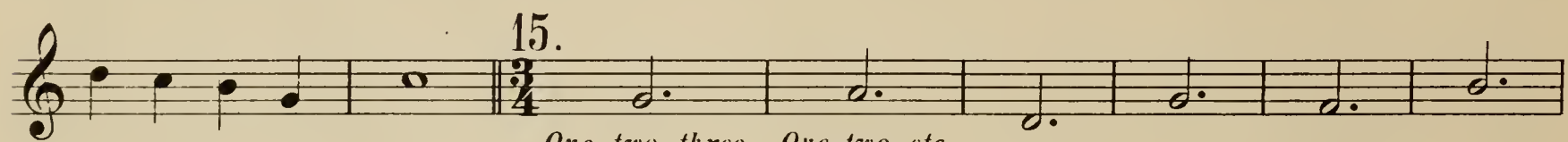
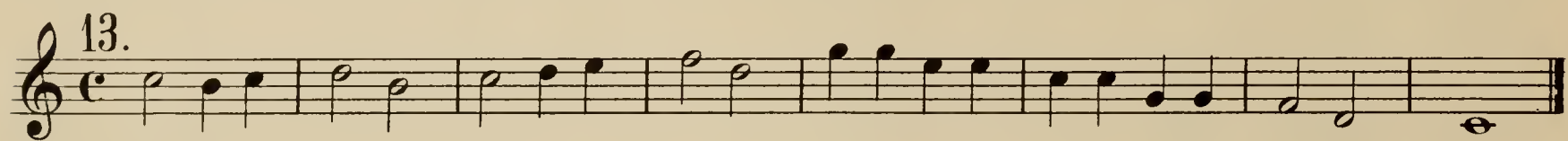
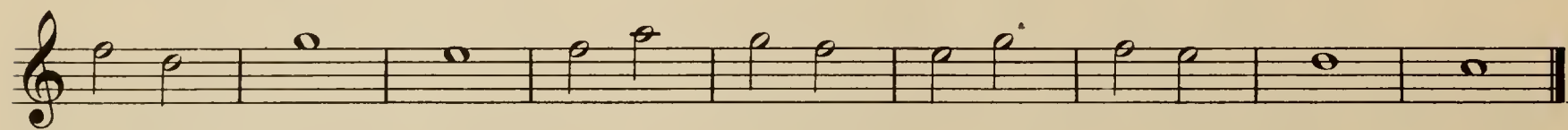
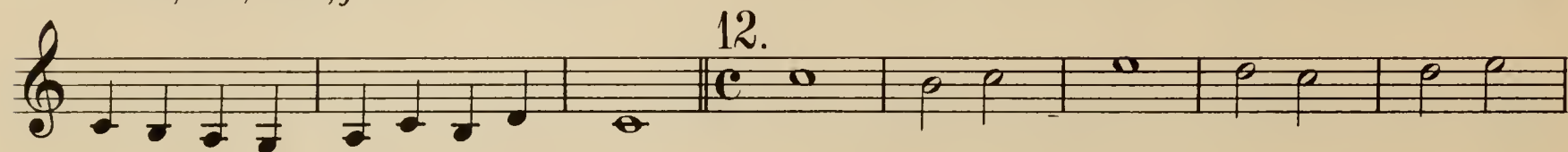
One, two, three, four, One, two, etc.



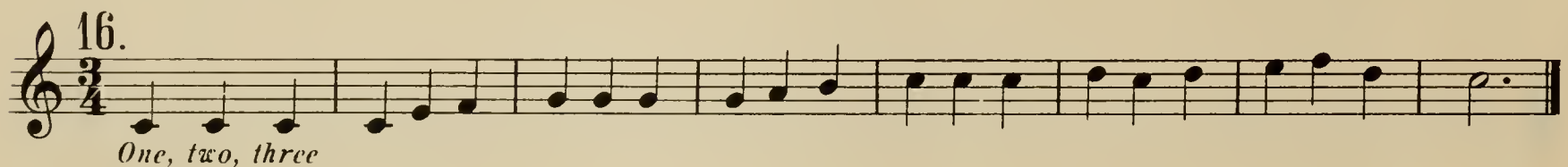
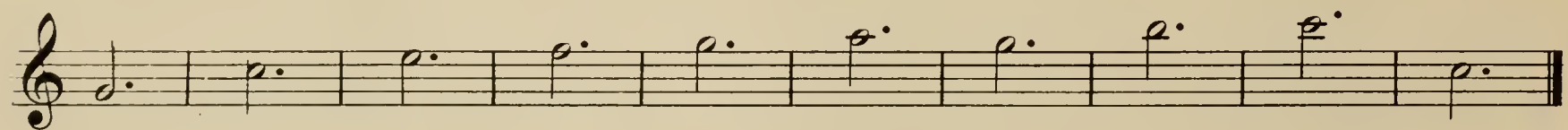
One, two, three, four



One, two, three, four



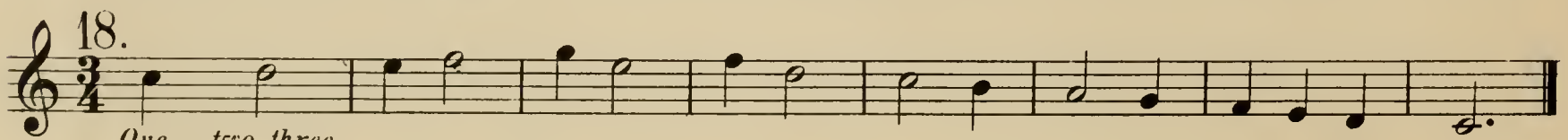
One, two, three One, two, etc



One, two, three



One two, three



One, two three

SCALES.

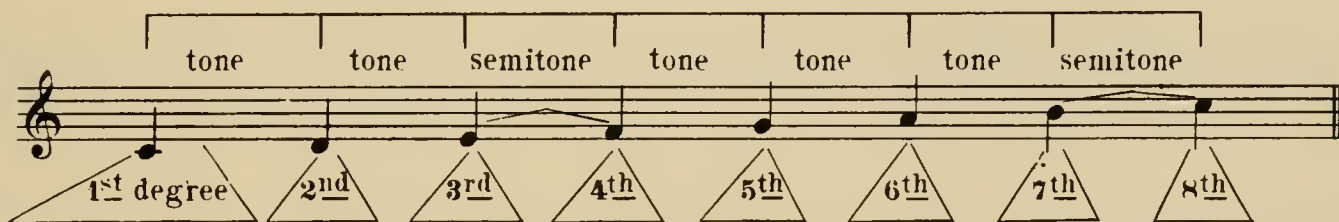
The ladder-like succession of eight sounds, starting from any note and ascending or descending by tones and semitones in regular order, is called a *Scale*, and each note of a scale is called a *Degree*.

Between these eight degrees there are seven intervals or distances, five of which are tones, and two semitones.

There are two principal kinds of Scales, termed *Major* and *Minor*, whose ascension or descension is diatonic i. e. in tones and semitones, and a third kind, whose ascension or descension is chromatic i. e. only in semitones.

For the present, only the *Major* scale will be treated upon. In the *Major* scale the semitones are situated between the third and fourth and the seventh and eighth degrees of the scale.

EXAMPLE.

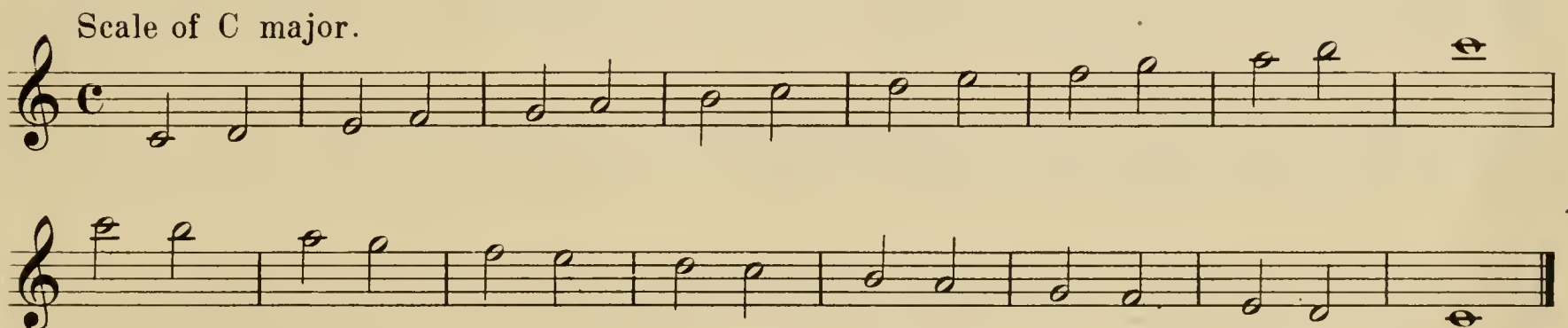
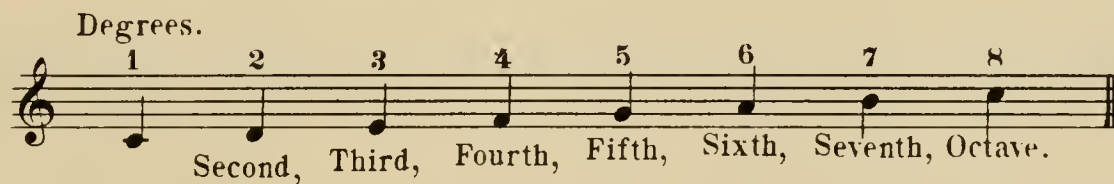


Each diatonic scale derives its name from the name of the note on the first degree— or the *root*.

There are twelve major and twelve minor scales; but not to burden the student with their combination at present, only the scale of C major will be given.

The distance from one note to another is called an *Interval*. Two notes placed on the same degree do not produce any interval, they are said to be in *Unison*.

The intervals are named: The Second, the Third, the Fourth, the Fifth, the Sixth, the Seventh, the Octave. etc.



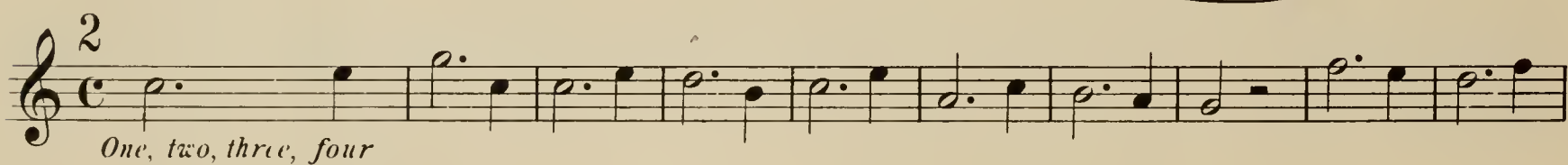
SLUR.

A slur  drawn over two or more notes binds the same, for which only one stroke of the tongue is applied.

19. A slur over two notes.



Over four notes.

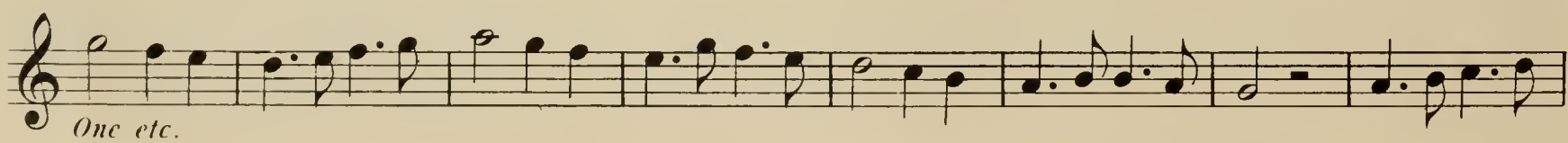


21.

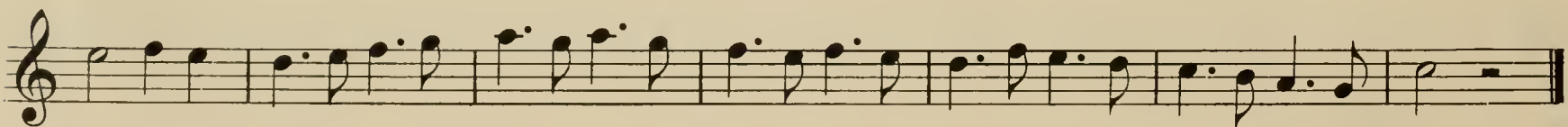
One, two three, four

22.

One two and three four and



One etc.



23.

One, two, three, four One, two, three, four 1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 2. 3. 4.

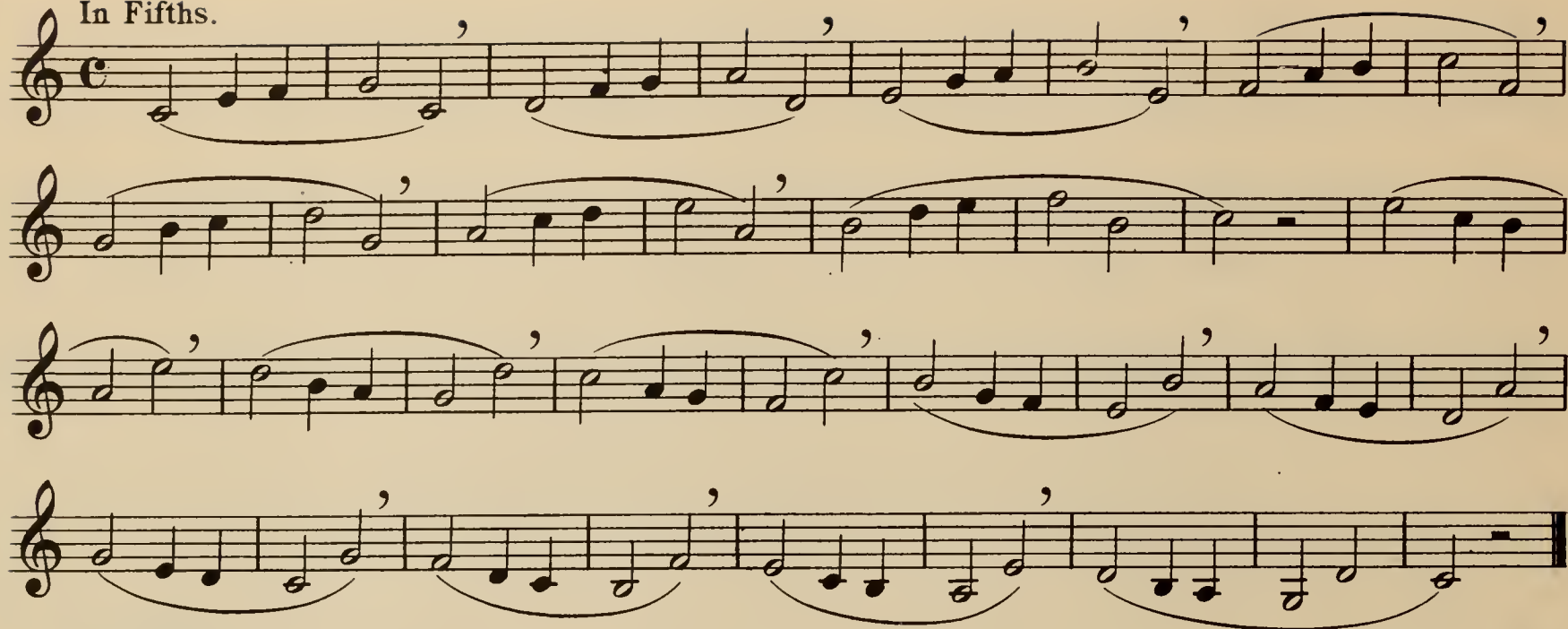
SCALES UPON INTERVALS.

Take breath, wherever this sign ' occurs and avoid any noise whatever while doing so.

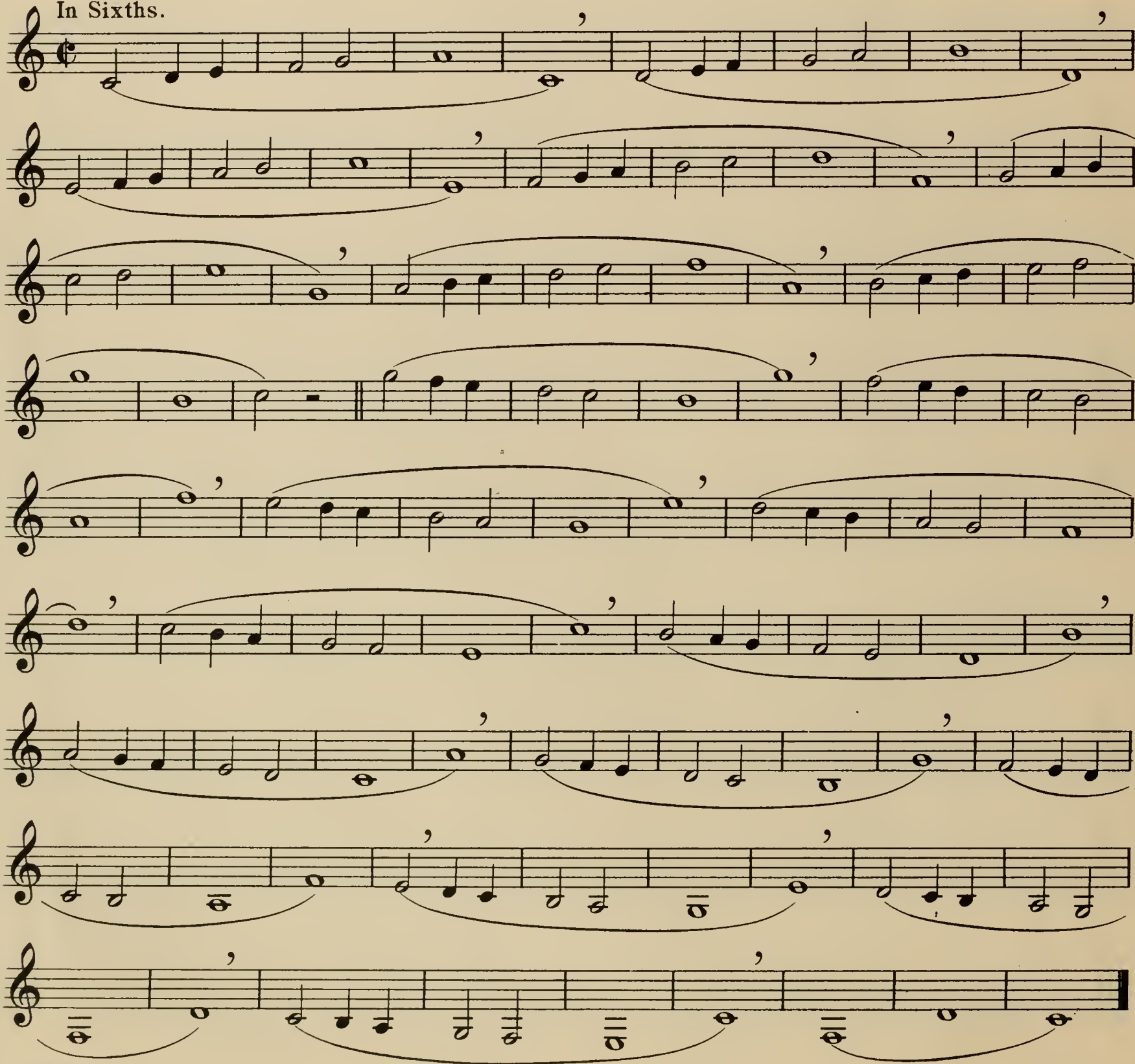
In Thirds.

In Fourths.

In Fifths.



In Sixths.



In Seventh.

A musical score for a piece titled "In Seventh." It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, with many measures containing beamed eighth notes. The music is characterized by frequent use of slurs and accents (apostrophes) over notes. The eighth staff concludes with a double bar line.

In Octaves.

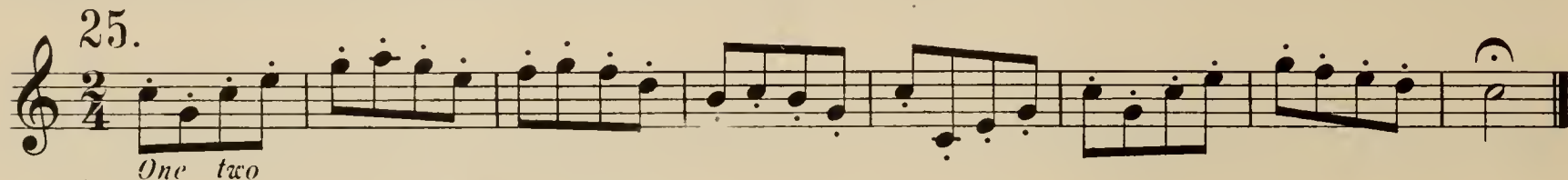
A musical score for a piece titled "In Octaves." It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time (C) signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, with many measures containing beamed eighth notes. The music is characterized by frequent use of slurs and accents (apostrophes) over notes. The sixth staff concludes with a double bar line.

THE PAUSE.

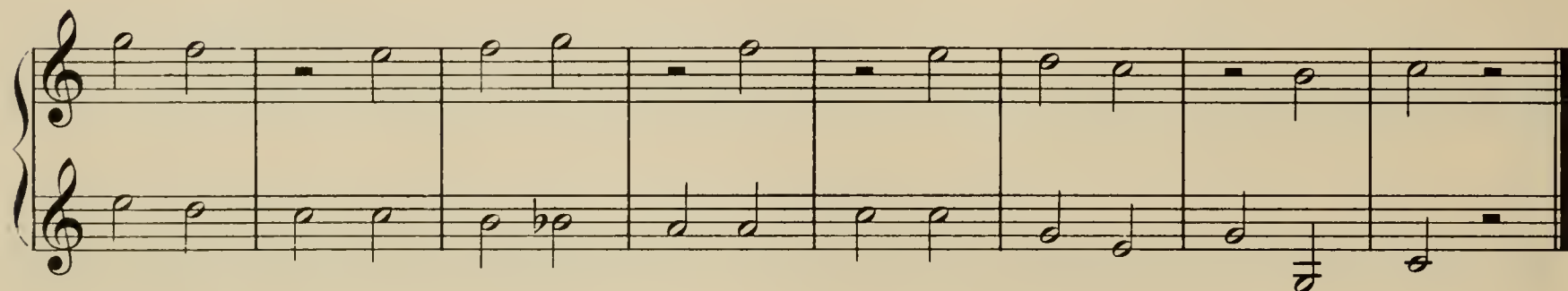
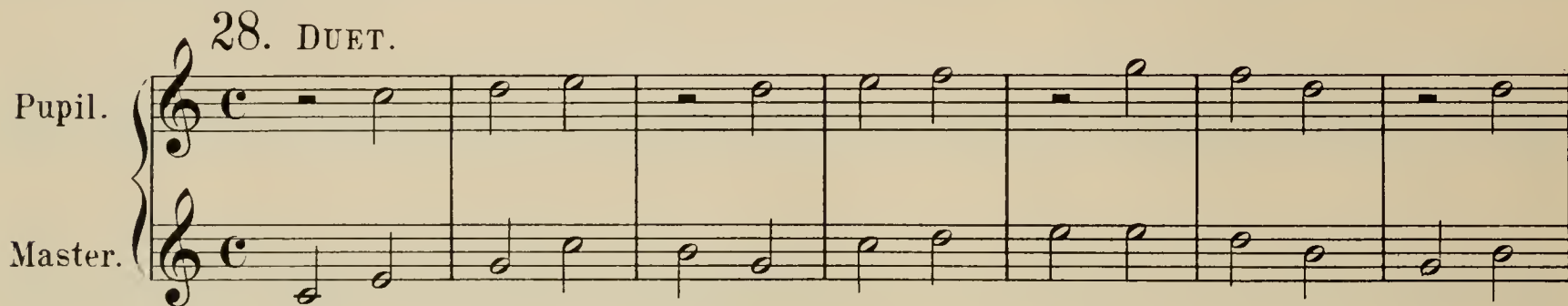
The sign $\circ$ placed over a note, means that the note can be sustained to an indefinite length, at the performer's pleasure, the counting being interrupted.

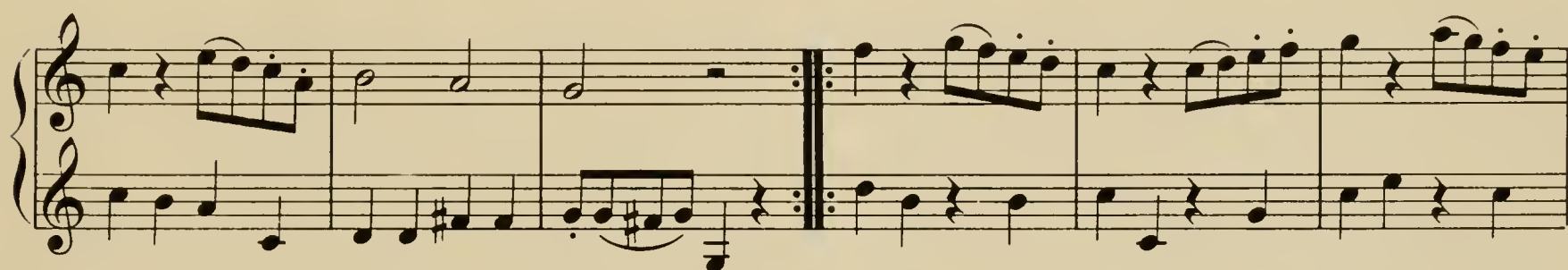


When a dot is placed over a note, it must be played very short, which is done by pronouncing a short T, this articulation is called *staccato*.



Observe the rests. The notes must not be sustained longer than their actual value, the rests must be quietly counted.





SHARPS.

A Scale may be formed on any note; but in order to produce semitones between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth degrees in any other but the scale of C major, it is necessary to employ certain characters, which raise, depress or restore the pitch of any note of the scale. One of these characters is called the Sharp #, which when prefixed to a note, raises it half a tone. The number of sharps employed in a scale, depends upon which note the scale is founded.

The sharps succeed each other in the following order:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

F sharp; C sharp; G sharp; D sharp; A sharp; E sharp; B sharp.

Thus it will be seen that if one sharp is employed it must be prefixed to F, consequently all F's in that piece must be raised half a tone. When two sharps are employed all F's and C's must be raised, and three sharps all F's, C's and G's. etc.

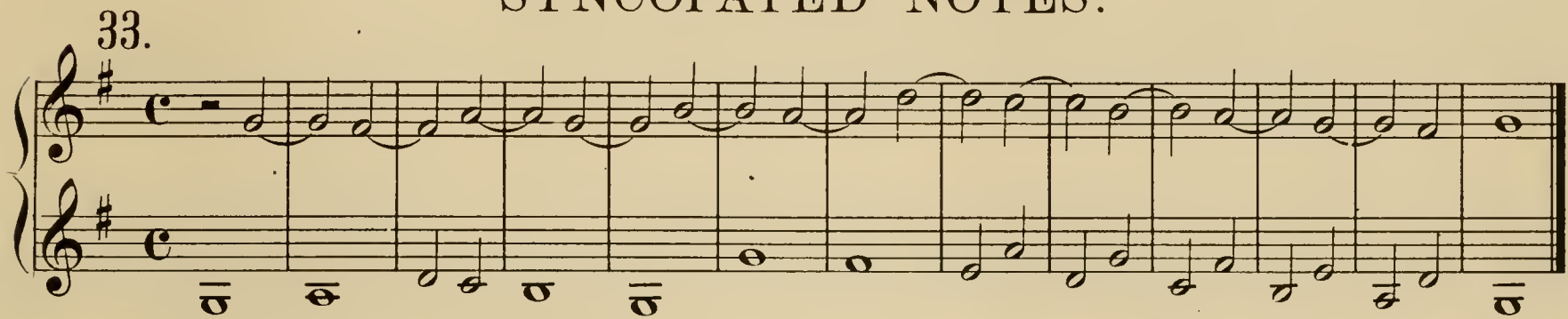
The sharps marked at the commencement are called the Signature, while any which are marked in the course of the composition, are called accidentals.

TABLE OF SIGNATURES OF SHARP KEYS.

Number of Sharps.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Names of the Keys.	G	D	A	E	B	F #	C #



SYNCOPIATED NOTES.



36. Andante.

One, two, three, four, five, six One, two, three 4. 5. 6.

37.

FLATS (b).

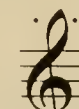
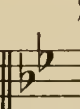
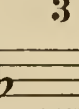
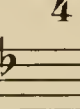
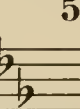
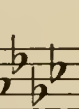
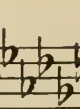
21

A Flat $\flat$ prefixed to a note depresses the same half a tone. The Flats succeed each other in the following order:

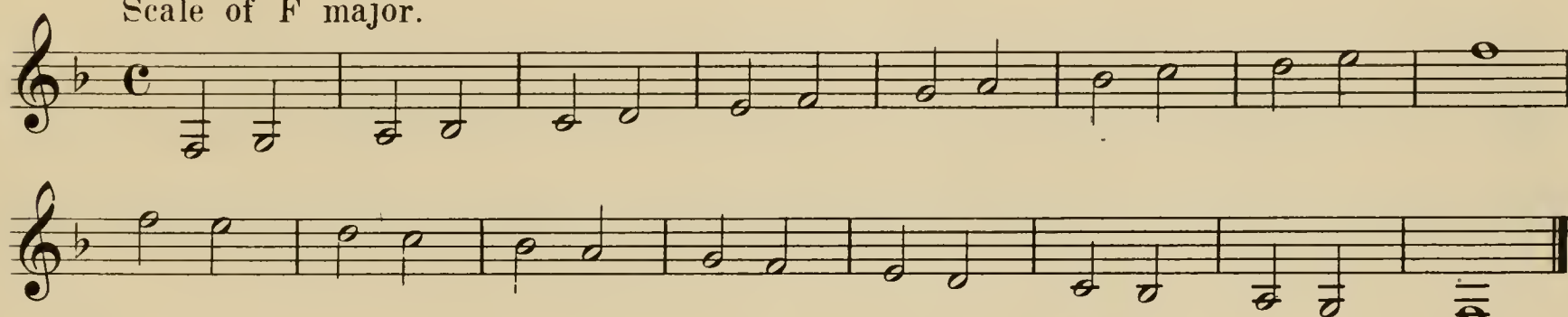
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						
B flat;	E flat;	A flat;	D flat;	G flat;	C flat;	F flat.

The same rule concerning signature as with sharp keys to be observed here.

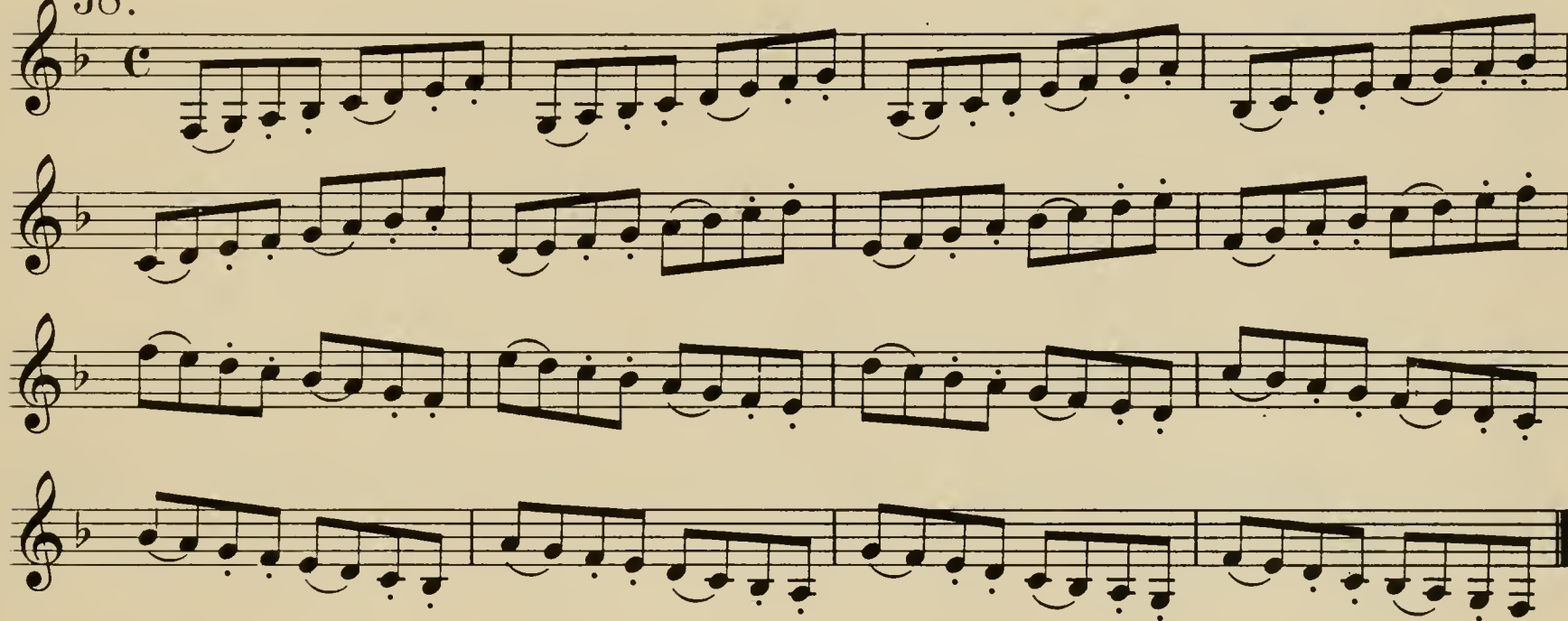
TABLE OF SIGNATURE OF FLAT KEYS.

Number of Flats.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							
Names of the Keys.	F	B $\flat$	E $\flat$	A $\flat$	D $\flat$	G $\flat$	C $\flat$

Scale of F major.



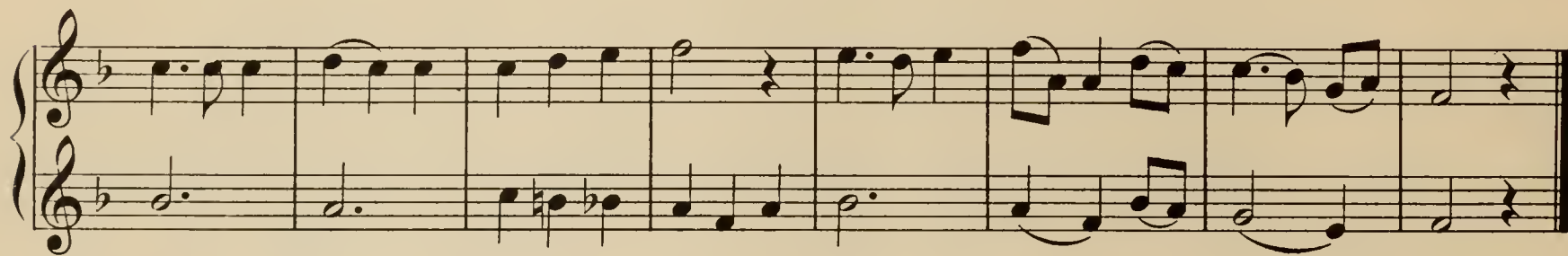
38.



39. DUET.



40.

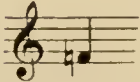
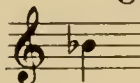


41.



THE NATURAL ♮.

In order to restore a note, which has been raised by a sharp # or depressed by a flat ♭, a *Natural* ♮ is employed, which restores it to its natural pitch.

Thus  F raised by a sharp, is restored by the natural  to its original sound or  B flat to  B natural.

MINOR SCALES.

Every major scale has its relative minor, the root of which is to be found on the sixth degree of the major scale. Both scales bear the same signature. There are two kinds of *minor* scales, the *Harmonic* and the *melodic* form, of which the latter now will be explained.

The ascending of the melodic *minor* scale differs from the descending, the former having its sixth and seventh degree raised by *accidentals not essential to the key*.— In the ascending, semitones are situated between the second and third, and the seventh and eighth degrees, and in the descending between the sixth and fifth and the third and second degrees.

SCALE OF A MINOR

WITHOUT SIGNATURE RELATIVE TO C MAJOR.

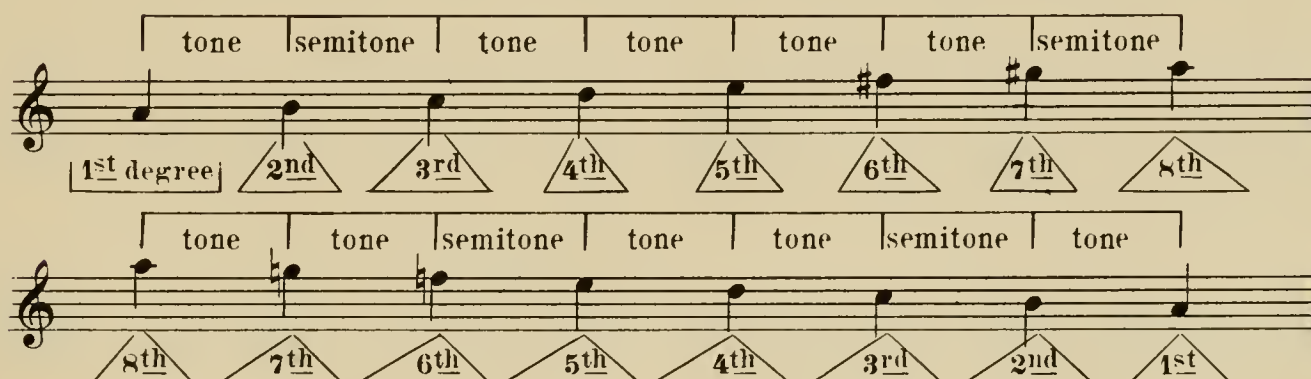
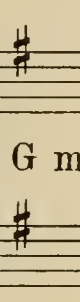
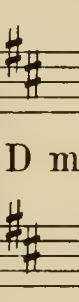
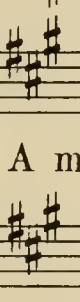
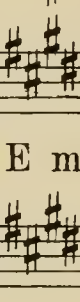
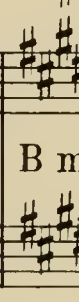
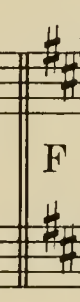
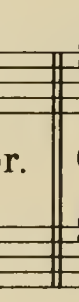
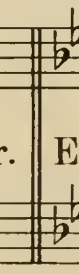
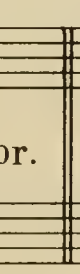
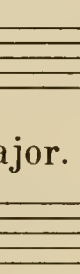
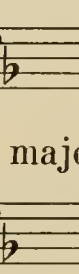
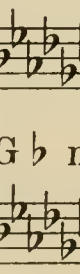
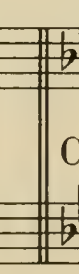
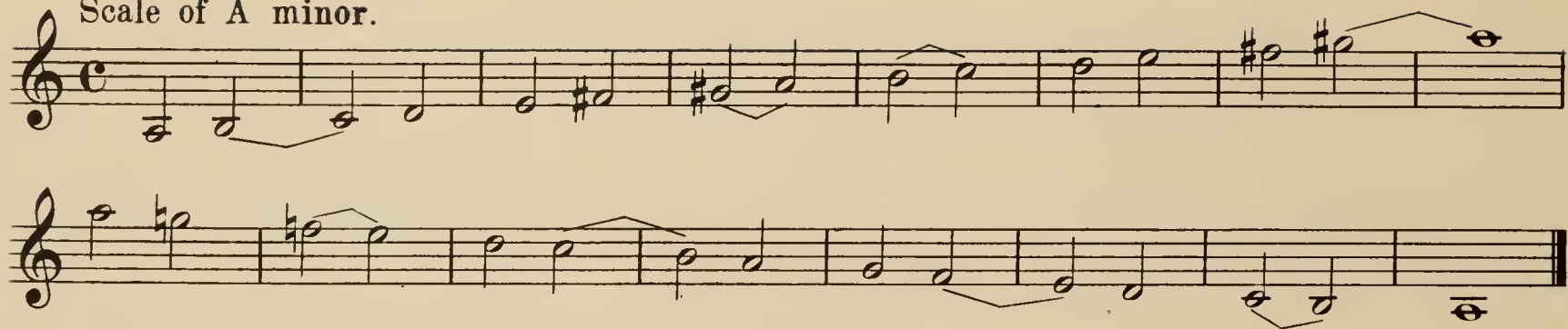


Table of Minor keys with their relation to Major.

A minor. E minor. B minor. F # minor. C # minor. G # minor. D # minor. A # minor.							
							
D minor. G minor. C minor. F minor. B ♭ minor. E ♭ minor. A ♭ minor.							
							

Scale of A minor.

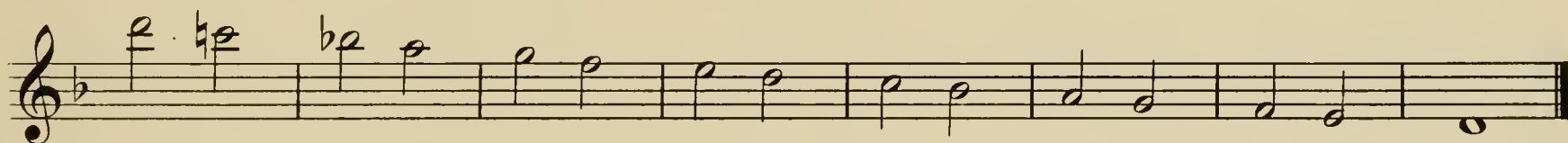
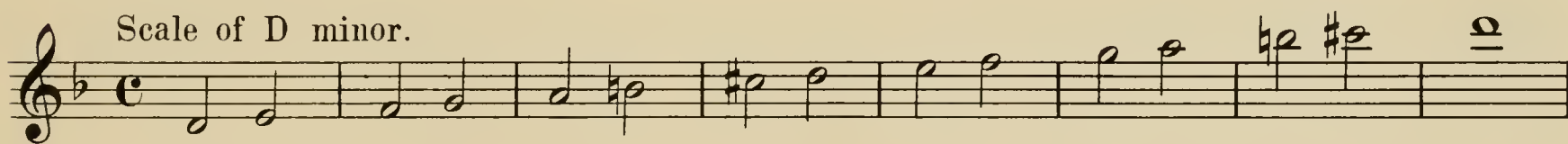


Notes marked thus  must be played with a soft stroke of the tongue by pronouncing the letter D.

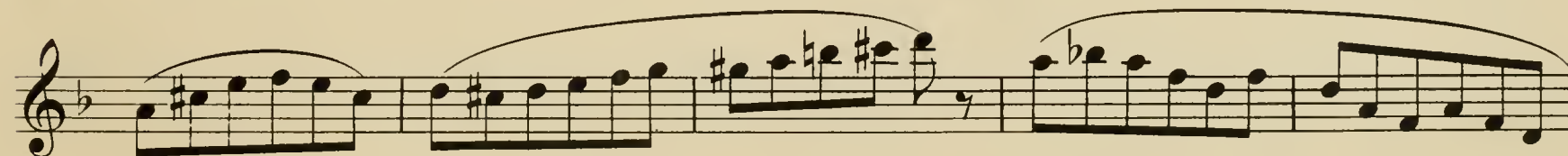
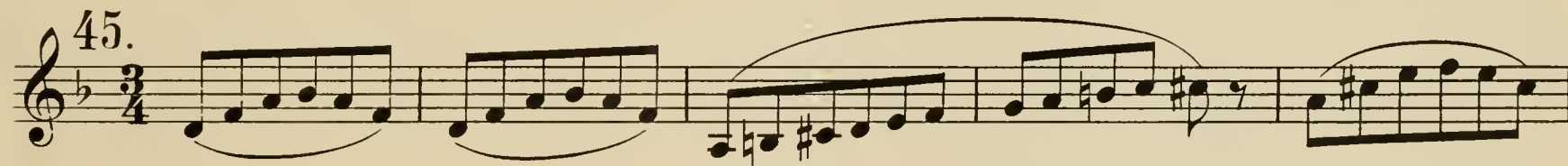
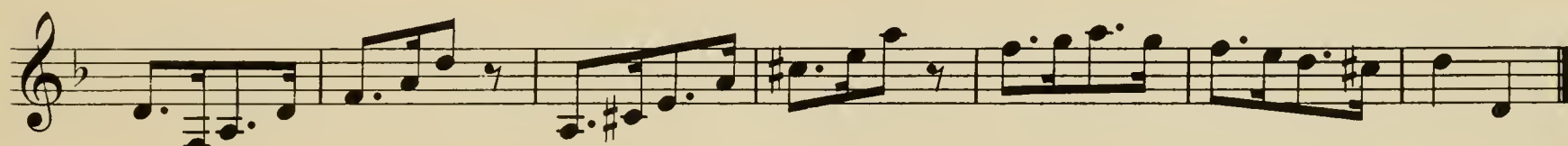




Scale of D minor.



Exercise with dotted notes.



46. Allegro.

This musical score is for a piano piece, numbered 46 and marked 'Allegro'. It is written in 6/8 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is organized into six systems, each consisting of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The right hand (treble clef) is characterized by rapid, flowing sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in pairs or fours with slurs. The left hand (bass clef) provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, frequently using slurs to connect phrases. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.



DIFFERENT SHADES OF TONE.

p means: piano, soft.

pp " pianissimo, very soft.

f " forte, loud.

ff " fortissimo, very loud.

mf " mezzo forte, moderately loud.

cresc. or < means: crescendo, increasing the sound.

dim. decresc. or > means: diminuendo, decrescendo, diminishing the sound.

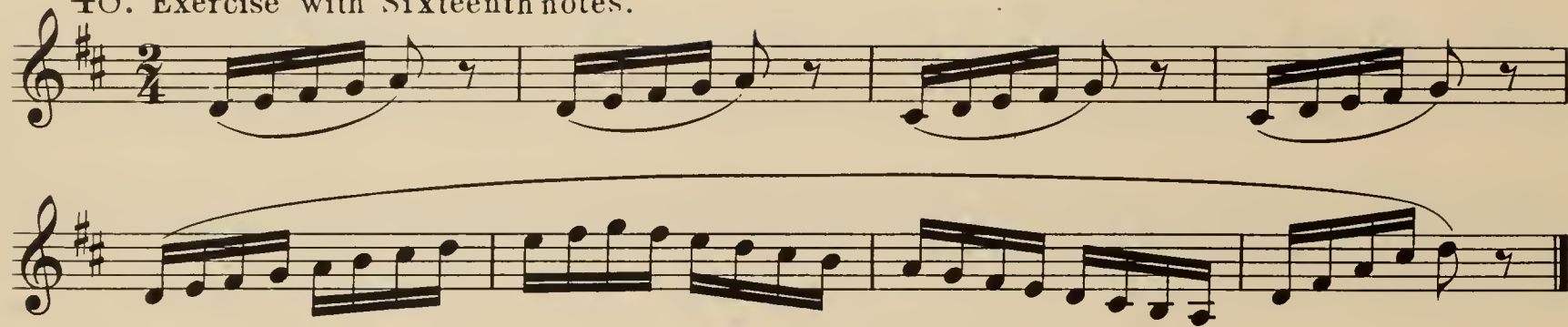
sf rf or > means: sforzando, rinforzando, sharply accentuated.

fp means: forte - piano, loud and immediately soft again.

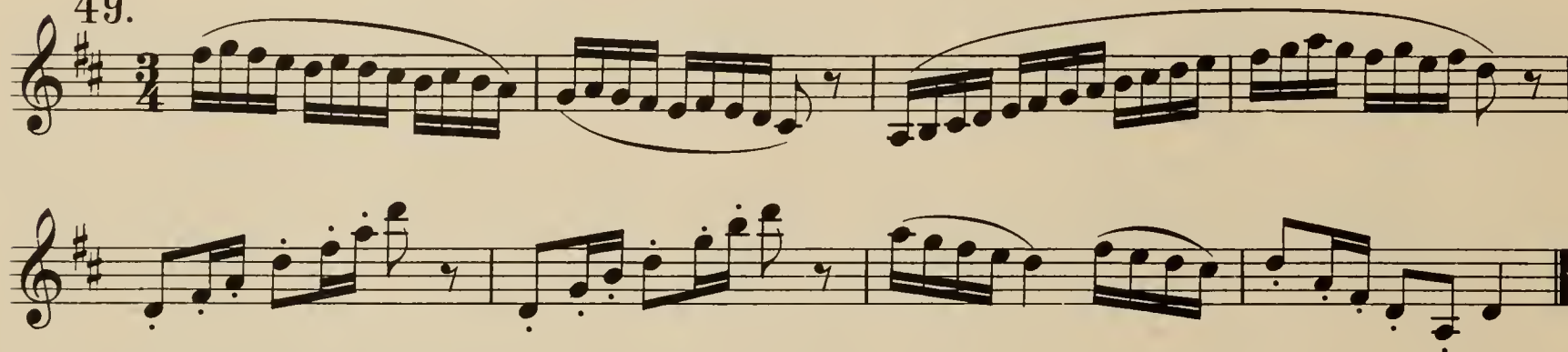
Scale of D major.



48. Exercise with Sixteenth notes.



49.



50. Allegretto.



51. Allegretto.

Musical score for exercise 51, Allegretto, in B major, 6/8 time. The piece consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a melody in the right hand with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the left hand with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are various musical markings including accents, slurs, and a repeat sign in the second system.

Scale of B minor.

Musical score for the B minor scale. It consists of two lines of music in B minor, 4/4 time. The first line shows the ascending scale, and the second line shows the descending scale. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

52. Moderato.

f *sf* *p*

cresc. - *f* *p*

1.

2.

f

f

f

f

p cresc. - *f*

p *f*

cresc. - - - *f*

p *f*

1 2

SCALE OF B MAJOR.

53.

54. Exercise with Triplets.

55.

56. Allegretto.

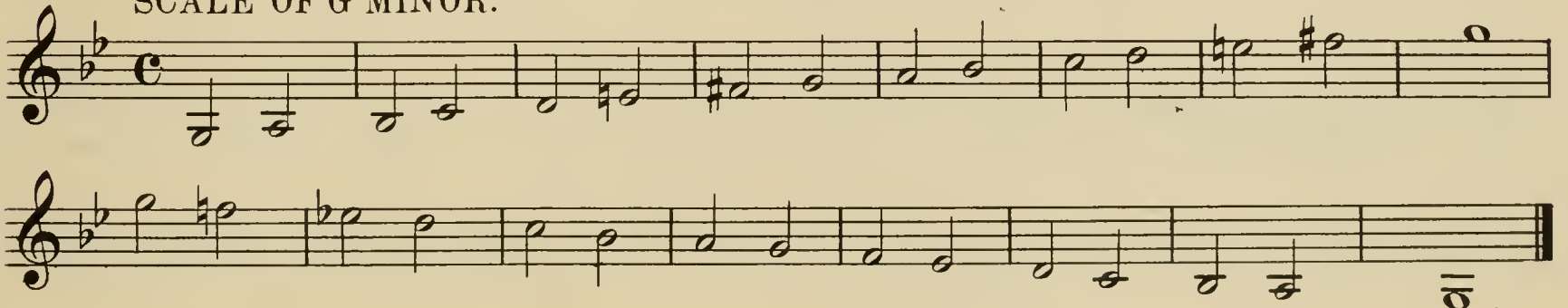
The musical score is written for piano and right hand in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The third system includes a trill (*tr*) in the right hand. The fourth system is marked *p dolce*. The fifth system is marked *a tempo.* and the sixth system begins with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking. The score features various musical notations including slurs, accents, and trills.



57. Andante.



SCALE OF G MINOR.



58. Allegretto.

58. Allegretto. Musical score for piano accompaniment, featuring four systems of music. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

59. Allegro.

59. Allegro. Musical score for piano accompaniment, featuring three systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

This page of musical notation, numbered 35, contains seven systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is primarily for piano, with various dynamic markings including *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *f* (forte). The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The first system begins with a *p* marking. The second system features a crescendo hairpin. The third system includes a sharp sign (#) on the right-hand staff. The fourth system has a sharp sign (#) on the left-hand staff. The fifth system features a series of accents (>) on the right-hand staff. The sixth system includes *p*, *ff*, and *p* markings. The seventh system includes *ff*, *f*, and *ff* markings. The page concludes with a double bar line.

60. Andante.

p espressivo. *cresc.* *dim.* *mf*

Scale of E $\flat$ major.

Ascending: E $\flat$ 4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E $\flat$ 4.
Descending: C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E $\flat$ 4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E $\flat$ 3.

61.



62. Tempo di Valse.

Musical score for exercise 62, "Tempo di Valse". It features four systems of piano accompaniment in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first system is marked *p* (piano) and the third system is marked *f* (forte). The accompaniment consists of eighth-note runs in the right hand and quarter-note patterns in the left hand, with various slurs and accents.

63. Andantino.

First system of musical notation. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is Andantino. The first staff begins with the dynamic marking *p dolce*. The system consists of two staves with various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. The first staff features a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff continues the melodic and harmonic development with various note values and rests.

Third system of musical notation. The first staff contains a double bar line followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The system includes complex rhythmic patterns and slurs across both staves.

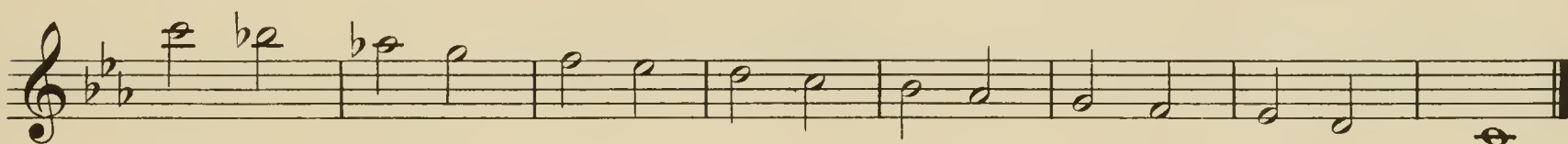
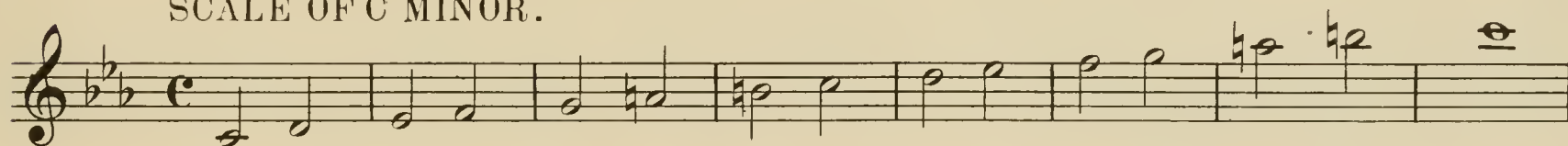
Fourth system of musical notation. The first staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The system continues with intricate musical notation, including slurs and various note values.

Fifth system of musical notation. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, which then transitions to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The system includes various musical notations and slurs.

Sixth system of musical notation. The first staff features a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking. The system concludes the exercise with various musical notations and slurs.



SCALE OF C MINOR.

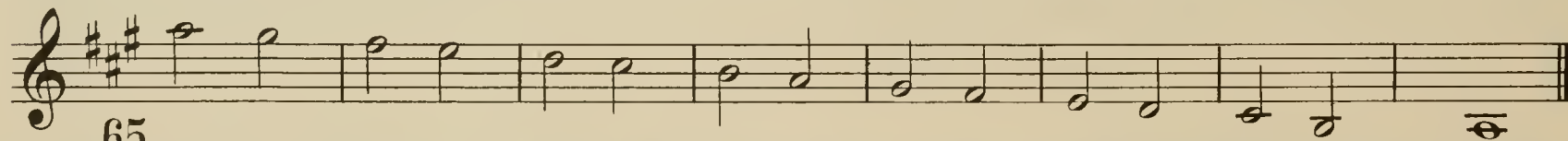
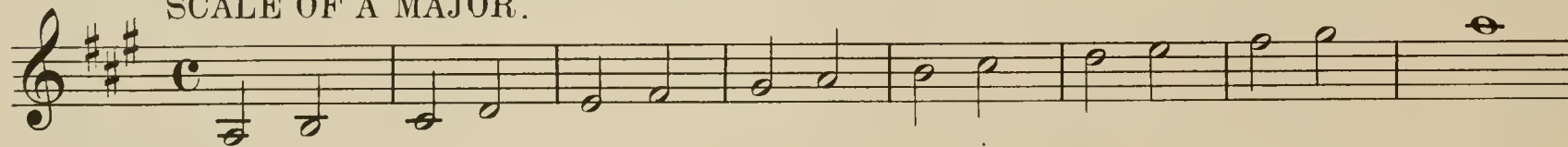


64. Alla breve.





SCALE OF A MAJOR.



65.

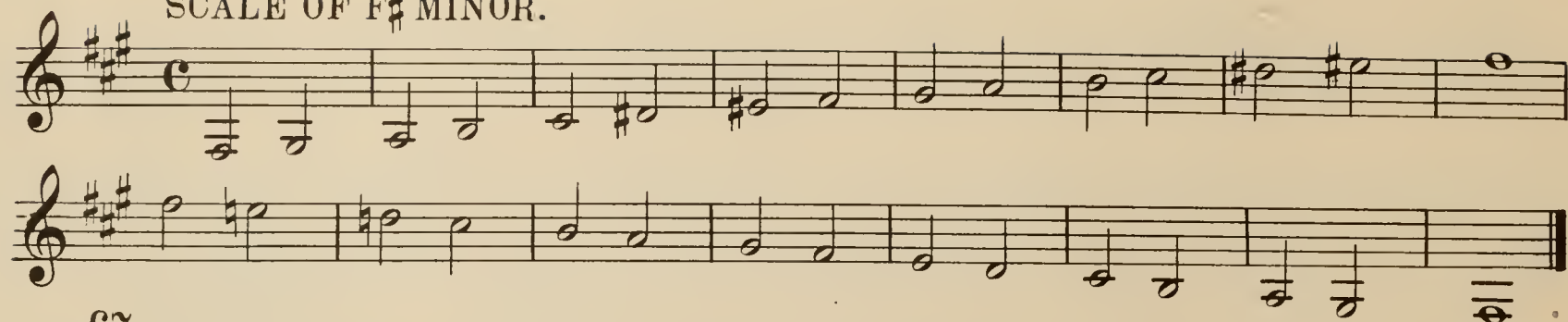




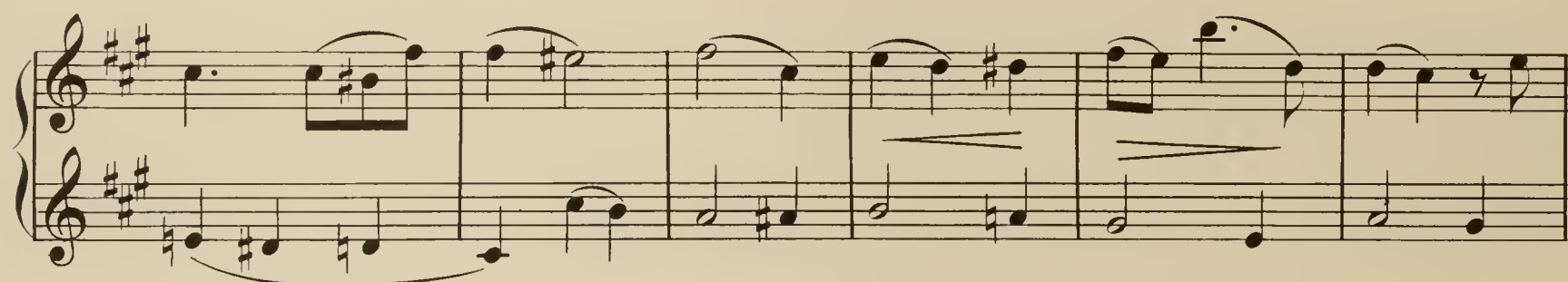
66. Allegretto.

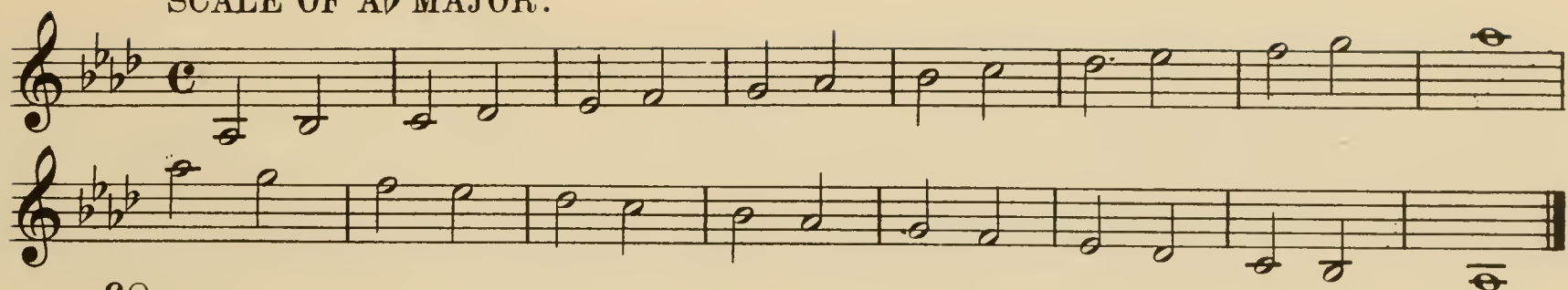


SCALE OF F# MINOR.

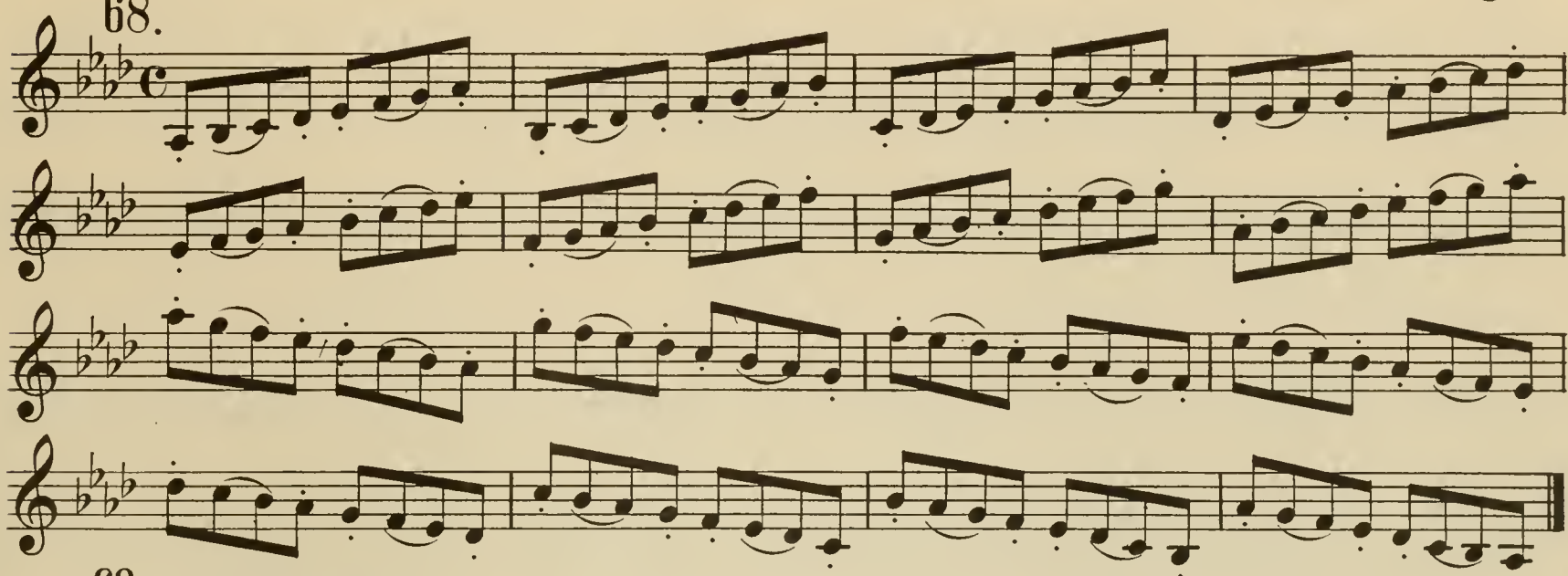


67. Andantino.



SCALE OF A $\flat$ MAJOR.

68.



69. Andante.



44 70. Tempo di Valse.

The main musical score consists of six systems of piano accompaniment, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. First and second endings are indicated by bracketed numbers 1 and 2. A *rall.* (rallentando) marking appears in the fourth system. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

SCALE OF F MINOR.

The scale of F minor is presented in two staves. The top staff shows the ascending scale, and the bottom staff shows the descending scale. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The scale is written in a single melodic line.

71. Moderato.

f

p

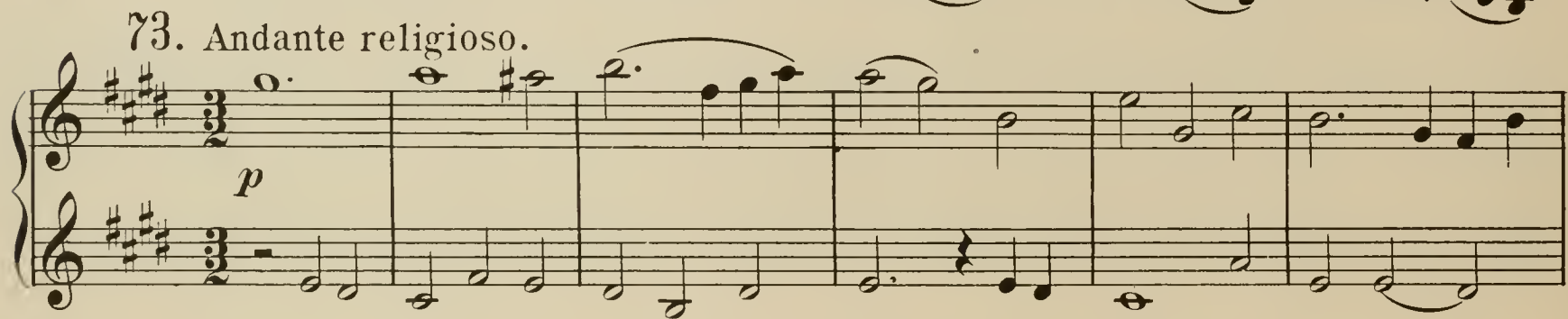
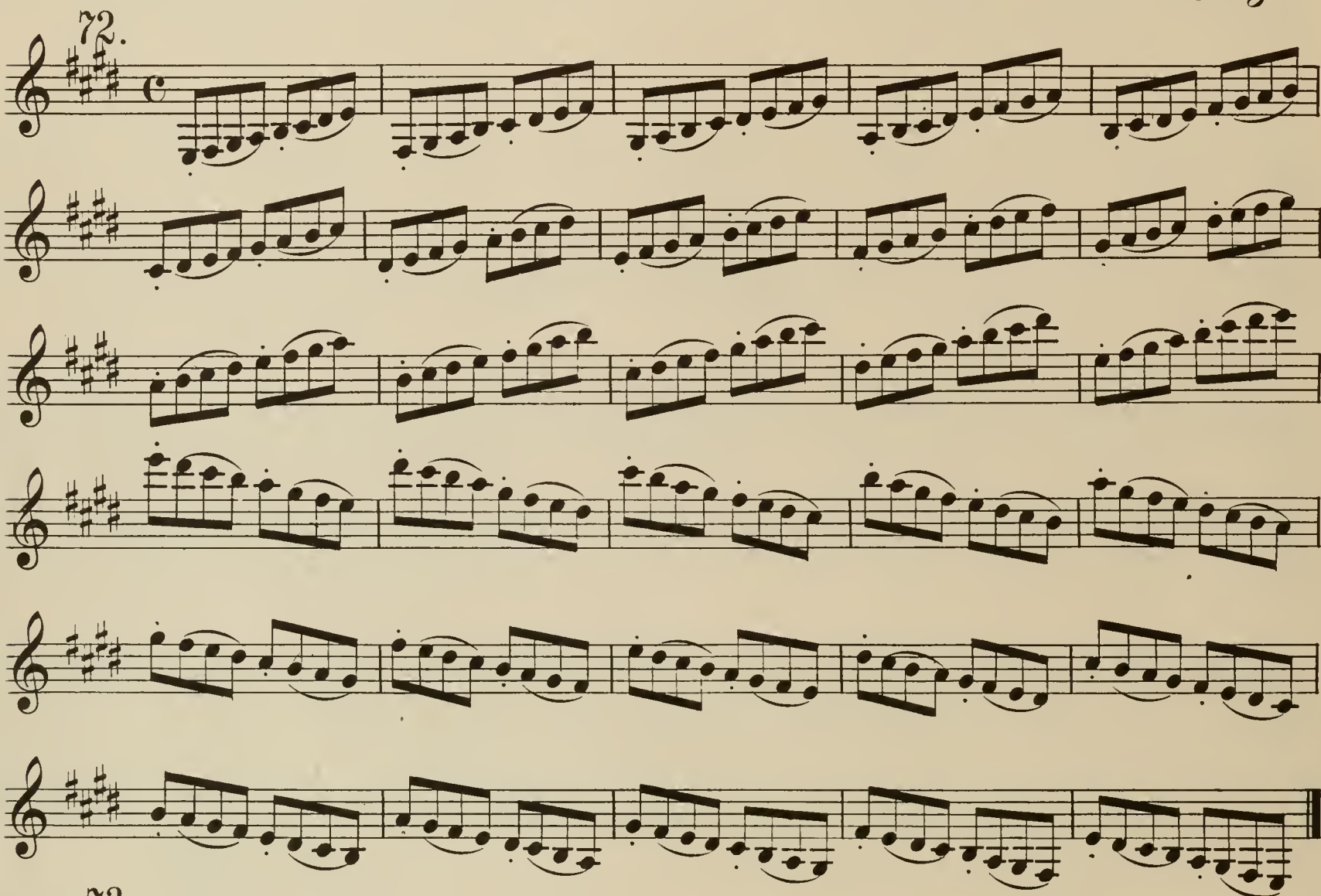
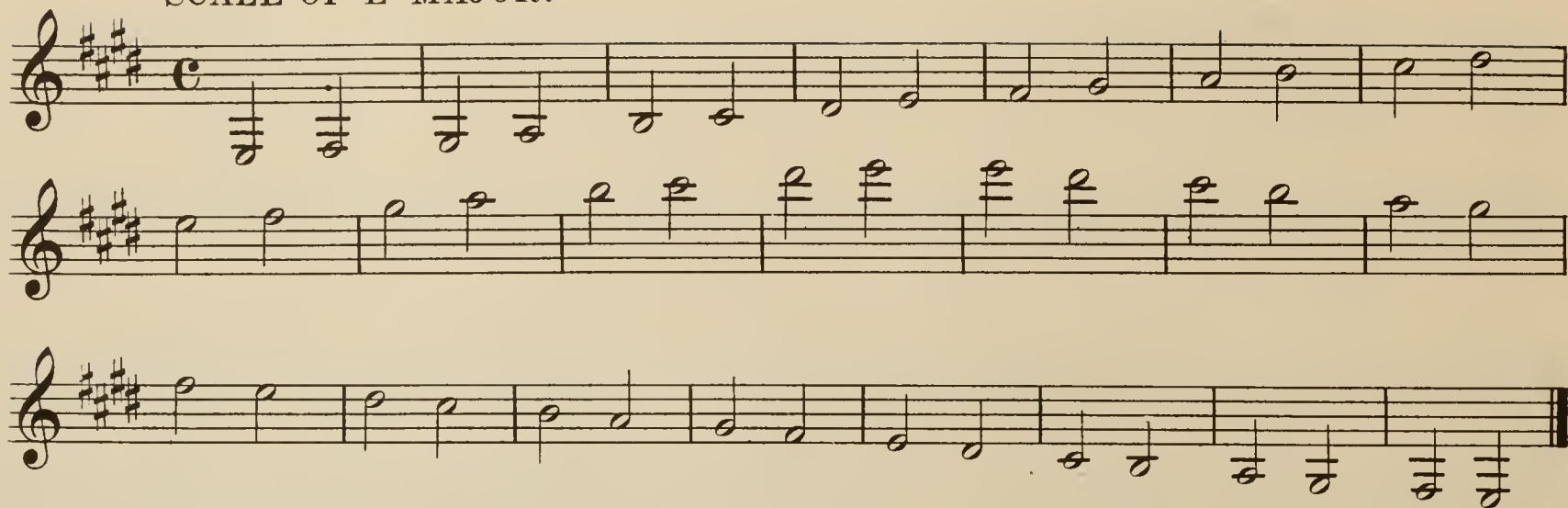
f

pp

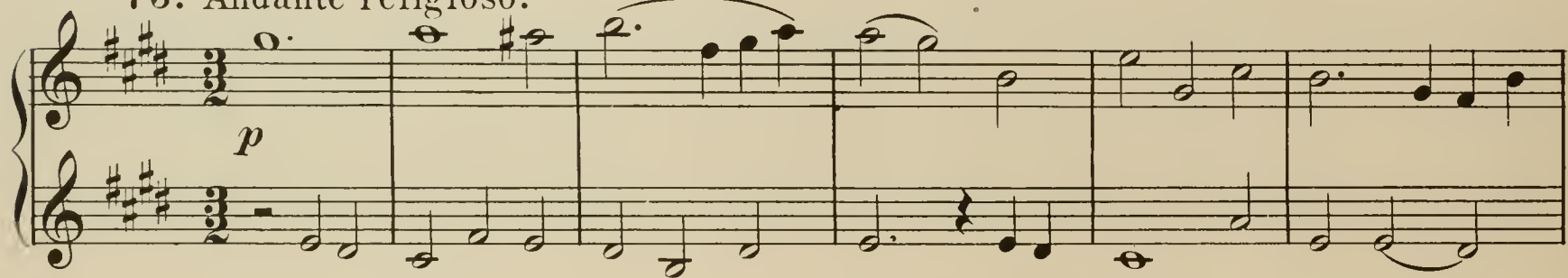
f

ff

SCALE OF E MAJOR.



73. Andante religioso.



A six-system musical score for piano in C# minor. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Slurs and phrasing marks are used throughout. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

SCALE OF C# MINOR.

A two-staff musical score showing the scale of C# minor. The top staff contains the ascending scale, and the bottom staff contains the descending scale. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

SCALE OF D $\flat$ MAJOR.

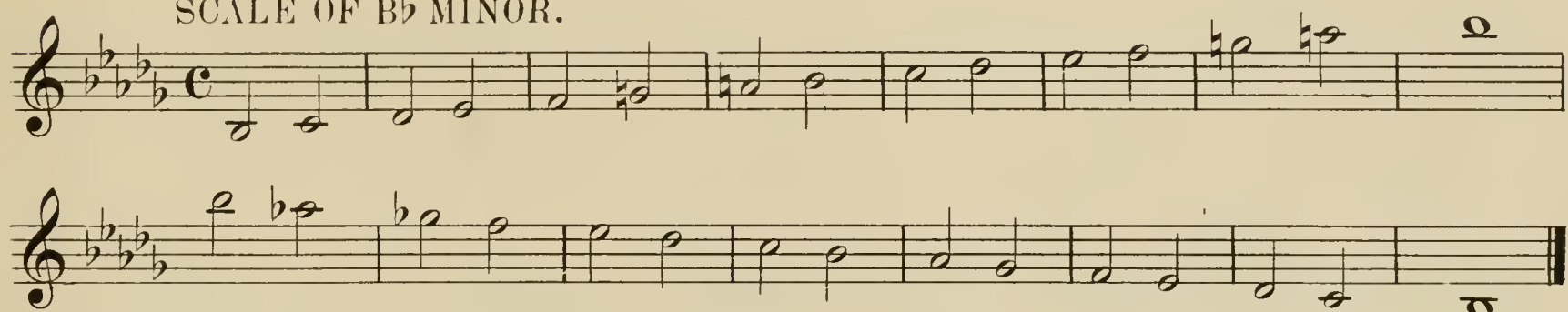
74.

DOUBLE FLAT $\flat\flat$.

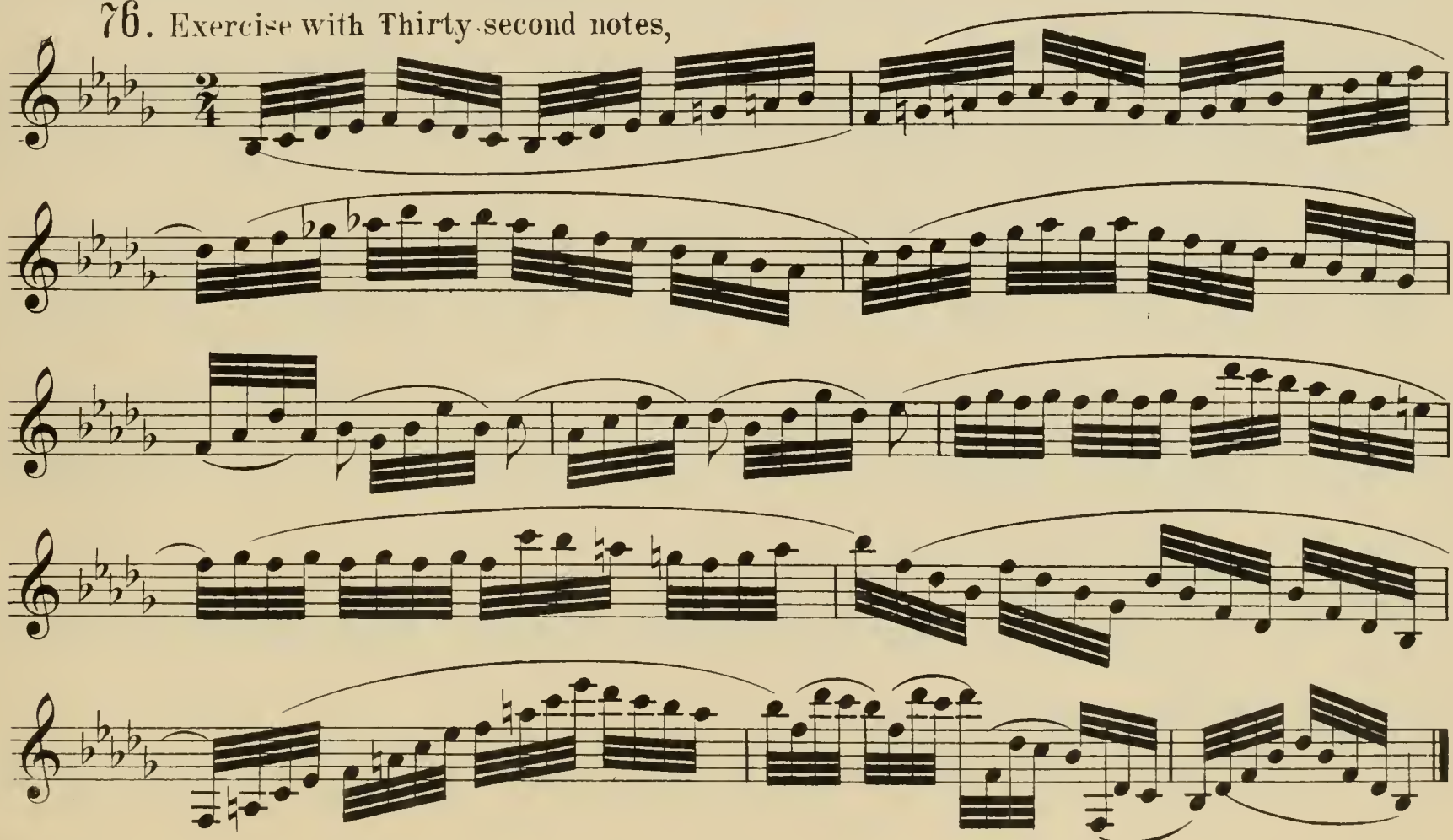
When a double Flat $\flat\flat$ is prefixed to a note, the same must be depressed a whole tone. Thus. B double flat will sound like A natural.

75. Andantino.

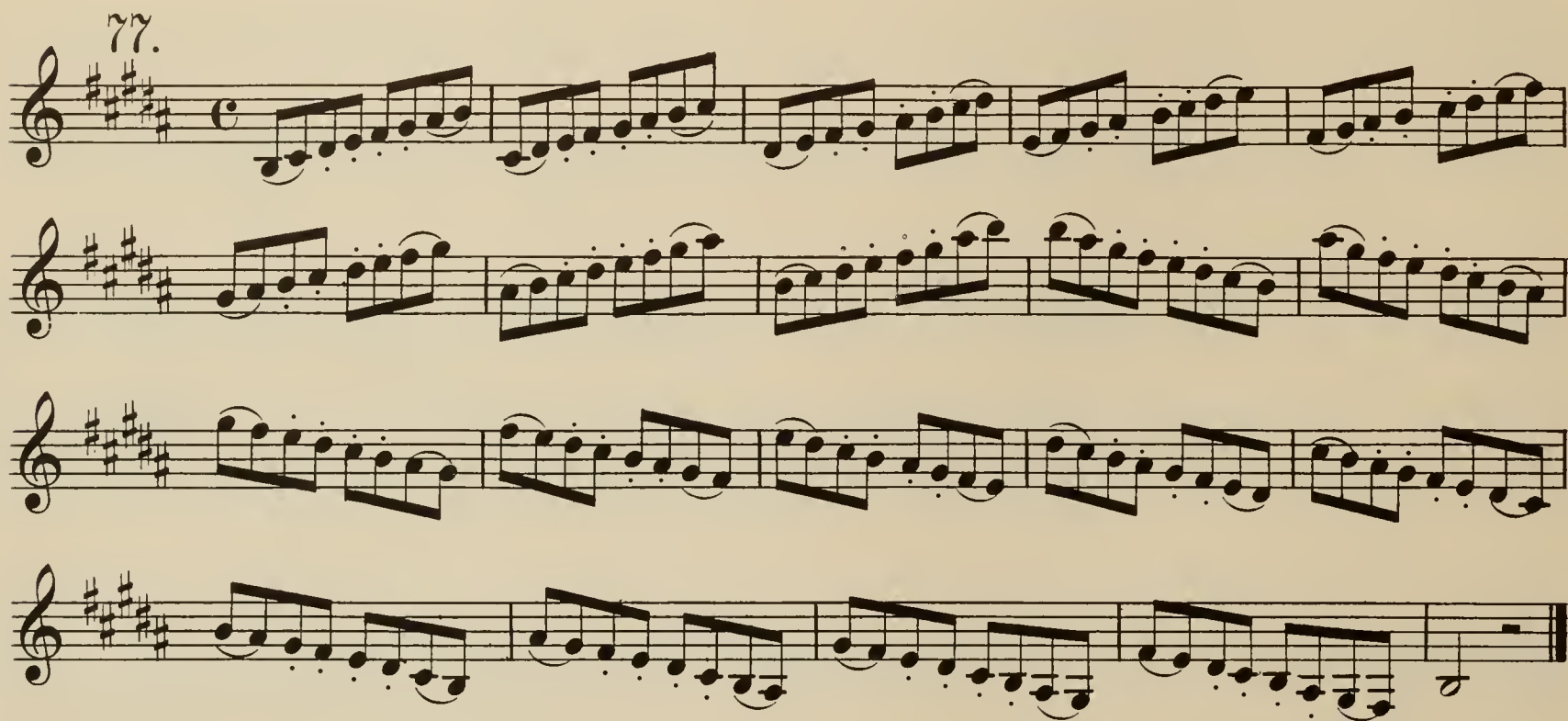
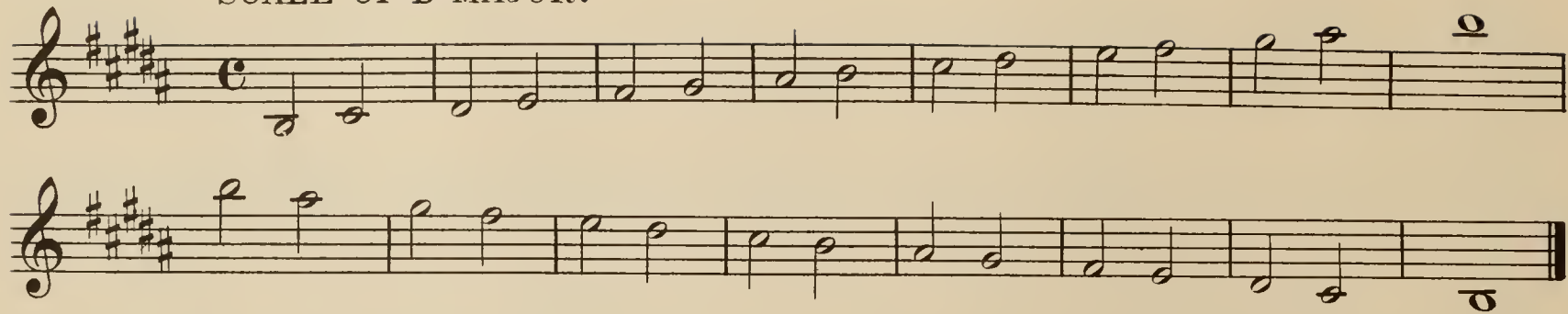
75. Andantino.

SCALE OF B $\flat$ MINOR.

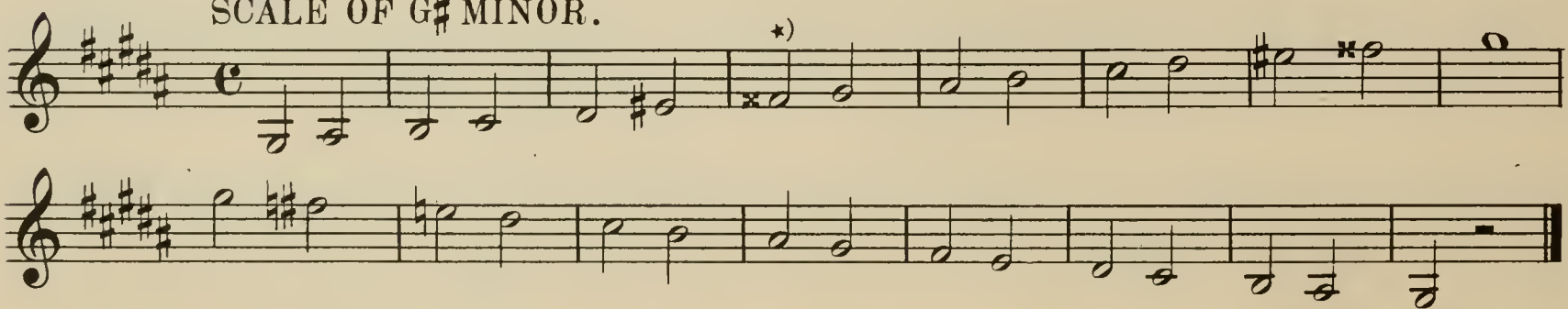
76. Exercise with Thirty-second notes,



SCALE OF B MAJOR.

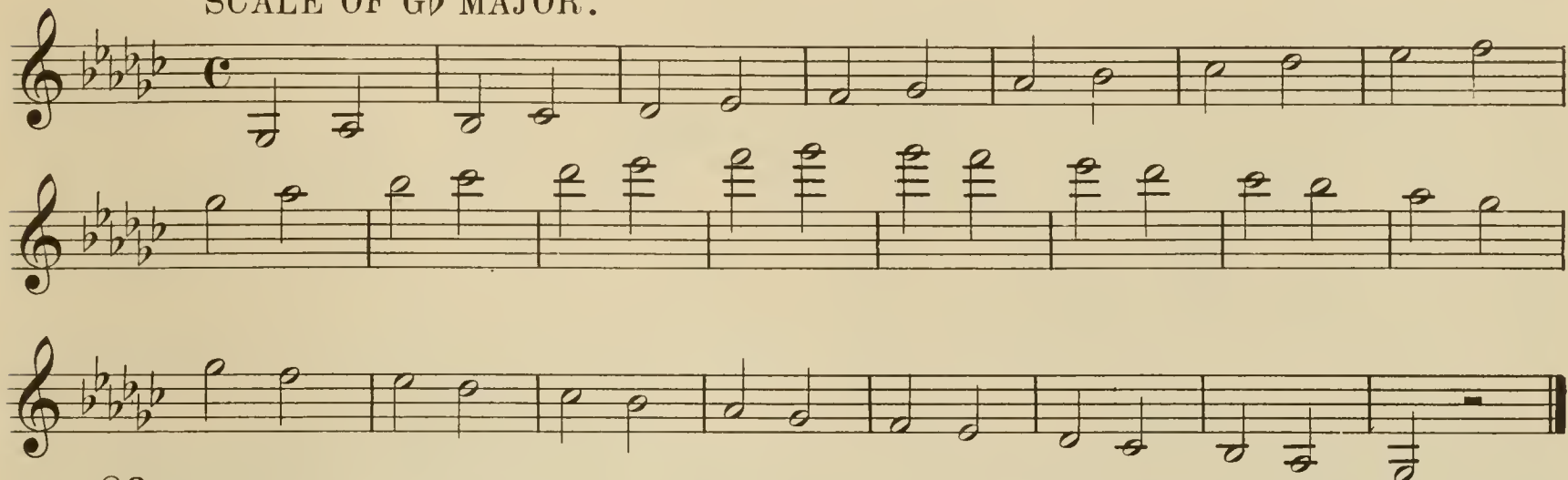


SCALE OF G# MINOR.

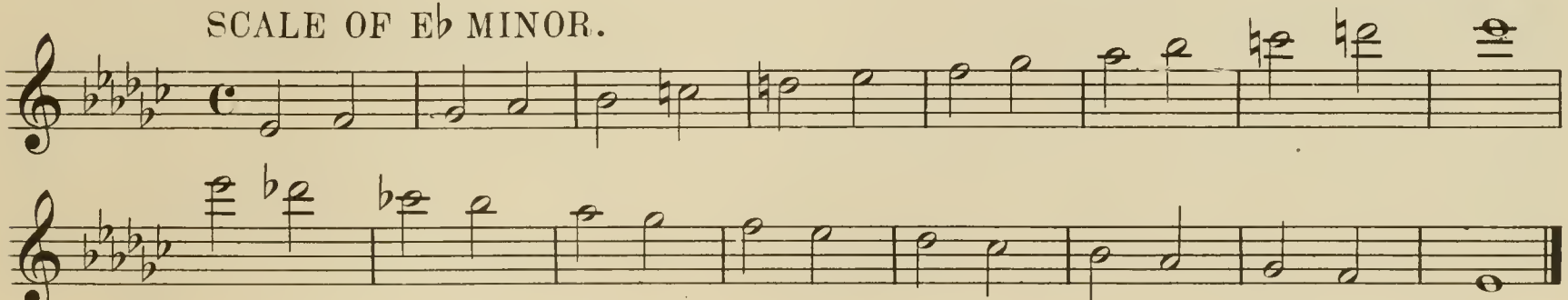


*) ^ double sharp x raises any note a whole tone.

79.

SCALE OF G $\flat$ MAJOR.

80.

SCALE OF E $\flat$ MINOR.

81.



Exercises with triplets.

82. Allegro.

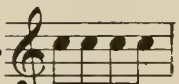
This musical score is for exercise 82, titled 'Exercises with triplets.' It is marked 'Allegro' and begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The piece is written for piano in common time (C). The score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system includes a *pp* marking and a crescendo hairpin. The music features a variety of triplet patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

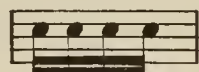
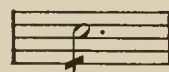
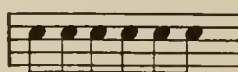
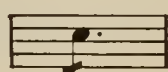
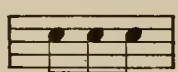
83. Allegro.

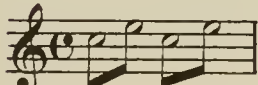
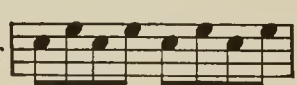
This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 1 through 14. It is written in C major, 2/4 time, and marked 'Allegro'. The score is arranged in two systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) also features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system (measures 9-12) transitions to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 13-14) returns to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together, and frequent use of slurs to indicate phrasing. The bass line is particularly active, with many sixteenth-note runs. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 14.



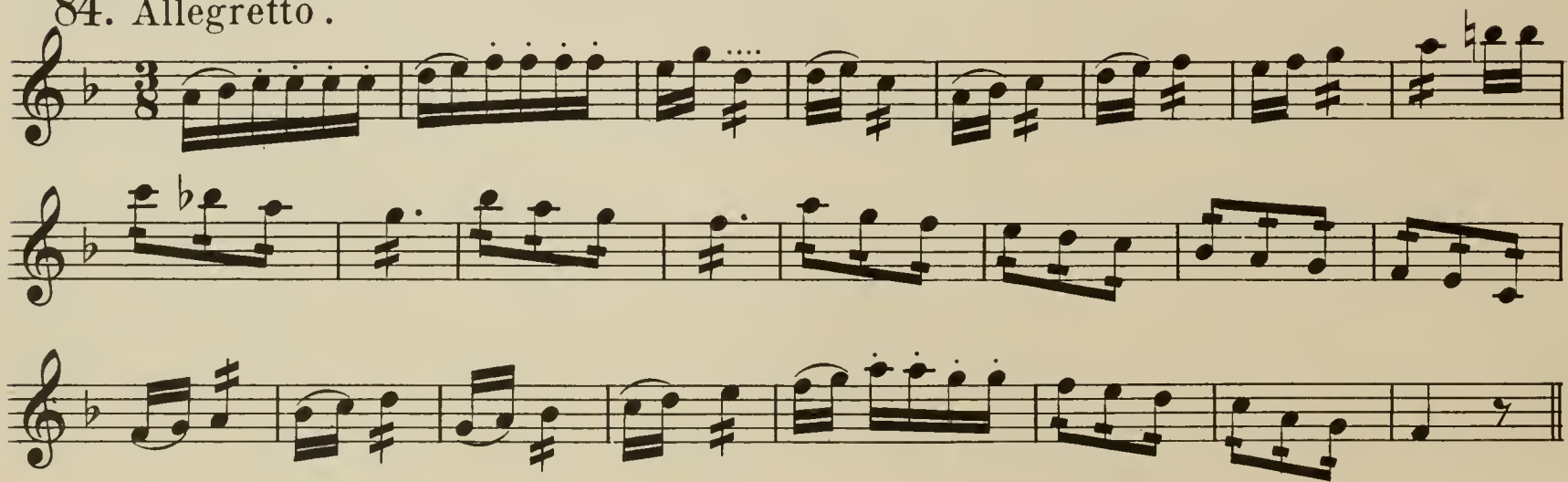
ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations are employed in written music to avoid repetitions of a single note or passage. Thus instead of writing four eighth notes  a half note marked with a thick line  will indicate the same.

or  for  or  for  or  for  etc.

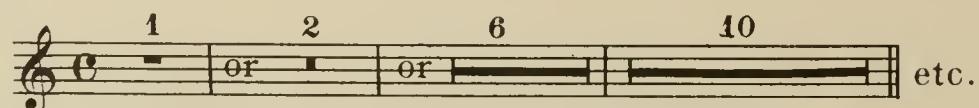
 for  Or instead of repeating a bar alike a sign marked thus:  $\%$ is used.

84. Allegretto.



RESTS.

When a composition requires a long silence for an instrument, it is indicated by numbered rests.



This means, that so many bars of the movement should be counted in silence.

THE APPOGGIATURA.

The appoggiatura is a grace note placed above or below a principal note. When it is placed above the principal note, it is always at the interval of either a tone or a semitone. When it is placed below the principal note, it should always be at the interval of a semitone. When the appoggiatura is written thus:

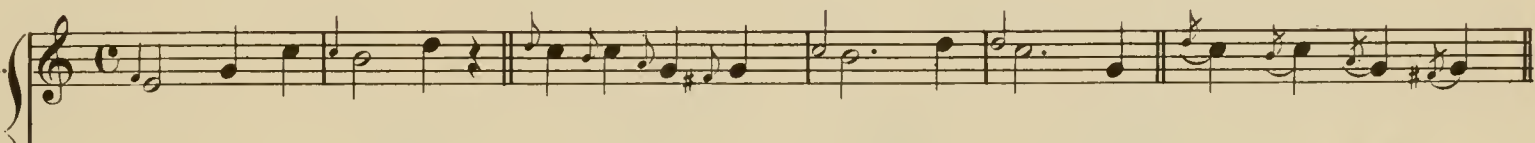


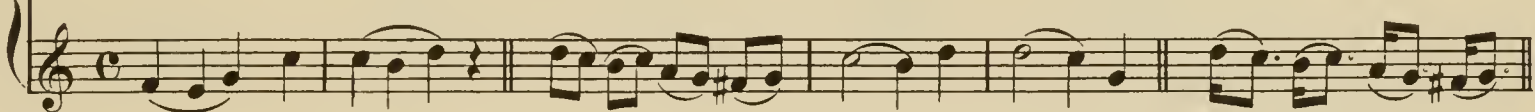
the value of it is one half of the following note. When crossed by a small line thus:



its value is but one fourth of the note that follows it.

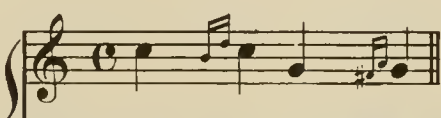
Example.

As written. 

As played. 

There is also a double appoggiatura which is composed of two grace notes placed: the first, one degree below the principal note, and the second, one degree above.

Example.

As written. 

As played. 

85. Allegretto.



THE GRUPPETTO OR TURN.

is composed of three grace notes placed between or after a principal note. The *turn* is marked thus: ∞. A small sharp placed under some of the signs ∞ indicates that the lowest of the three grace notes is sharpened. Should the sharp be placed above the sign ∞, the upper grace note must be sharpened; or in case of a sharp above and below the sign ∞ the upper and lower grace notes must be sharpened.

The same rule applies to flats, only that the grace notes must be depressed half a tone in that case.

Example.

As written.

As played.

With sharps and flats.

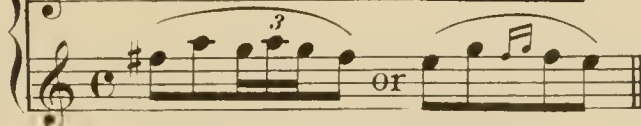
86. Andante grazioso.

THE PASSING SHAKE.

The passing *Shake*, often written thus ♪ must be played quick and round in the following manner:

Example.

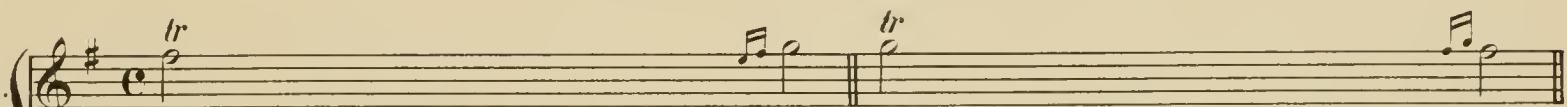
As written. 

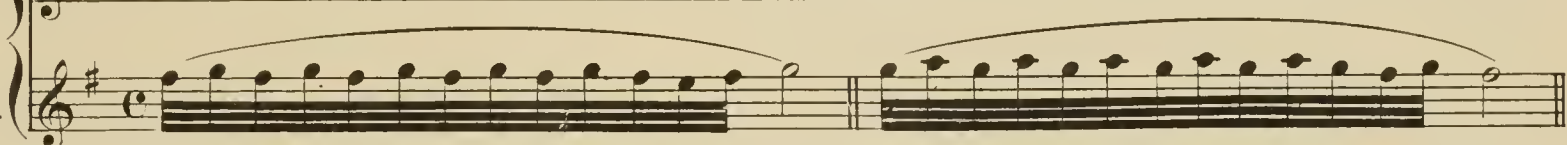
As played. 

THE SHAKE.

The *shake* or *trillo* marked thus *tr* consists in the alternate repetition of the note marked, with the note in the next degree above it.

Example.

As written. 

As played. 

Chain of shakes. 

87. Allegretto.



Two systems of piano music. The first system features a treble staff with trills (tr.) and a piano (p) dynamic marking, and a bass staff with a chromatic scale. The second system continues with trills, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a trill in the treble staff, with the bass staff continuing the chromatic scale.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

Seven numbered exercises for the chromatic scale, all in treble clef and common time (C).
 1. Ascending and descending chromatic scale.
 2. Ascending and descending chromatic scale.
 3. Ascending and descending chromatic scale.
 4. Ascending and descending chromatic scale.
 5. Ascending and descending chromatic scale.
 6. Ascending and descending chromatic scale.
 7. Ascending and descending chromatic scale.

DAILY EXERCISES ON MECHANISM.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51.

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EXERCISES ON DIFFERENT ARTICULATIONS.

61

88. Allegro.

88. Allegro.

Various articulations to the above exercise.

1. 2. 3. 4.

5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

15. 16. 17. 18. 19.

Exercise on different articulations in Triplets.

89.

Various articulations to the above exercise.

Exercises for acquiring a long breath and a full tone.

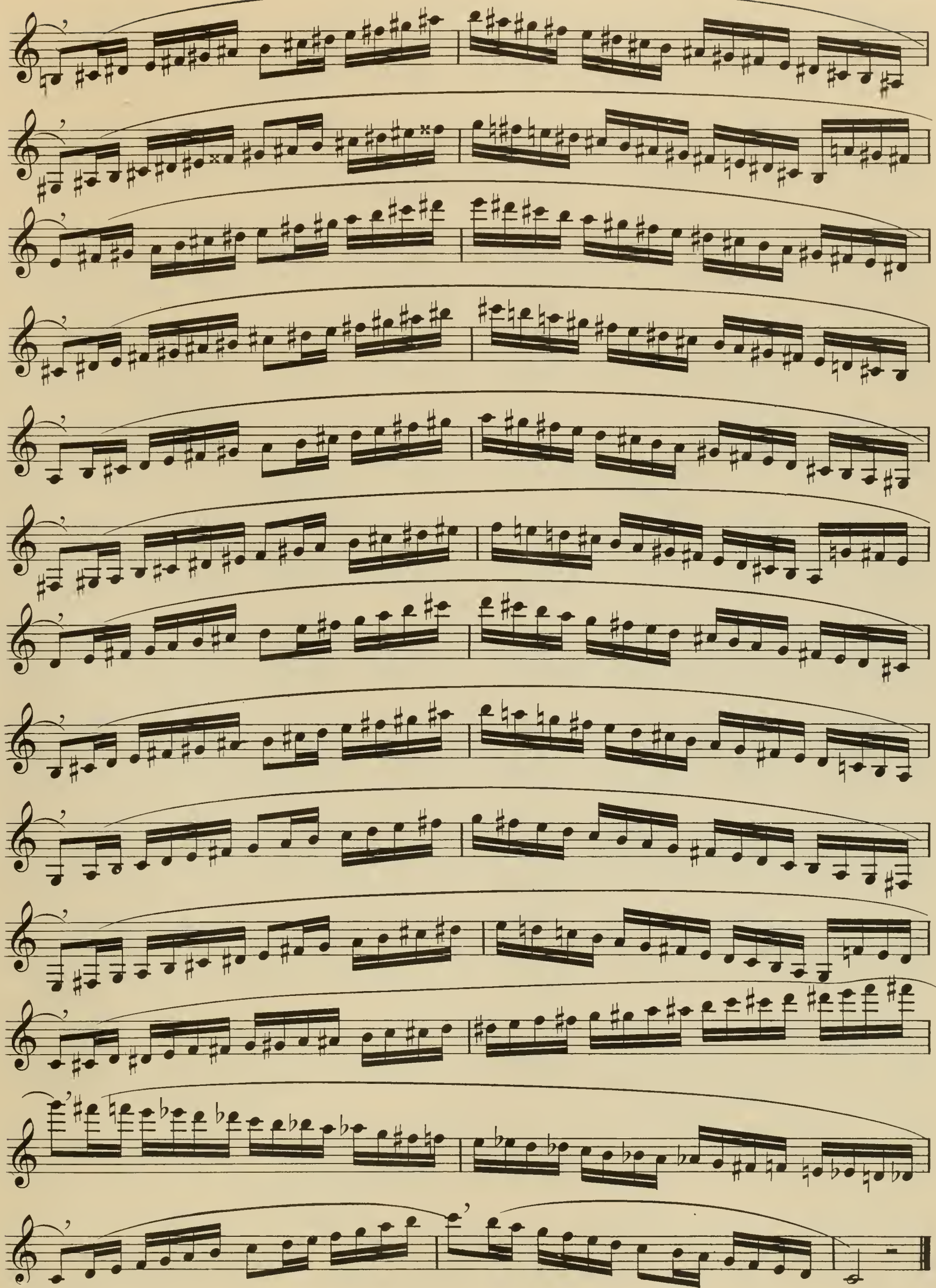
90. Adagio.

91. Adagio.

Major and Minor Scales in all Keys.

92.

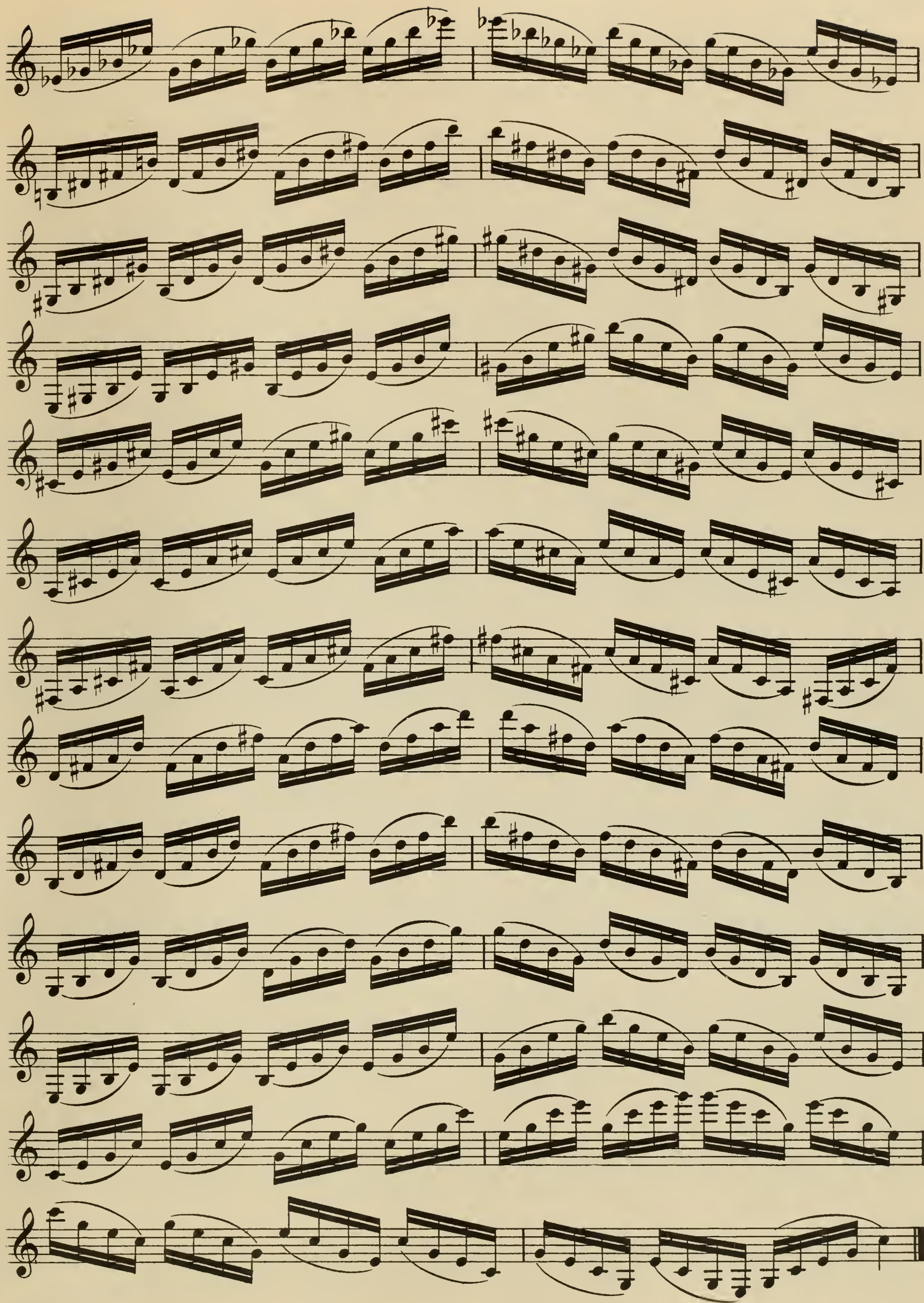
This musical exercise, numbered 92, consists of 12 staves of music. Each staff contains a single melodic line, likely for a piano or violin. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures (mostly common time, 'C'), and a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The scales are written in a sequence of keys, starting with a major key and followed by its relative minor. The notation is dense, with many slurs and ties indicating the continuous nature of the scales. The paper is aged and slightly yellowed, with some minor staining and wear visible.



EXERCISE on the perfect Chord in all Major and Minor Keys.

93.

This musical exercise consists of 12 staves, each containing two measures of music. The first four staves are in major keys (C major, G major, D major, A major), and the next eight staves are in minor keys (E minor, B minor, F# minor, C# minor, G# minor, D# minor, A# minor, E# minor). Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature. The music is written in a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with slurs and accents indicating the phrasing. The exercise is designed to be played on a piano, with the right hand playing the melody and the left hand playing the bass line.



EXERCISE on the diminished seventh.

94.

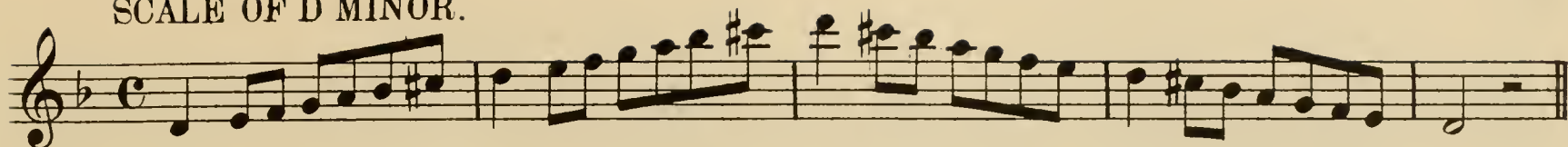
THE HARMONIC MINOR SCALE.

The Harmonic Minor Scale differs from the Melodic, as only its 7th degree is raised by an accidental, which remains, whether ascending or descending.

SCALE OF A MINOR.

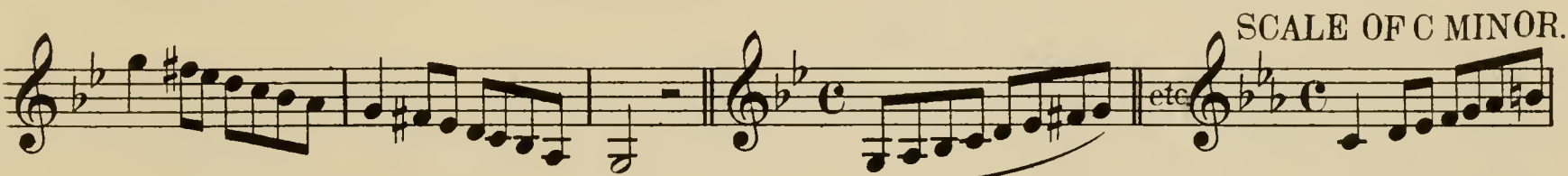
95.

SCALE OF D MINOR.



continue in the same manner
etc. as the Scale of A-minor.

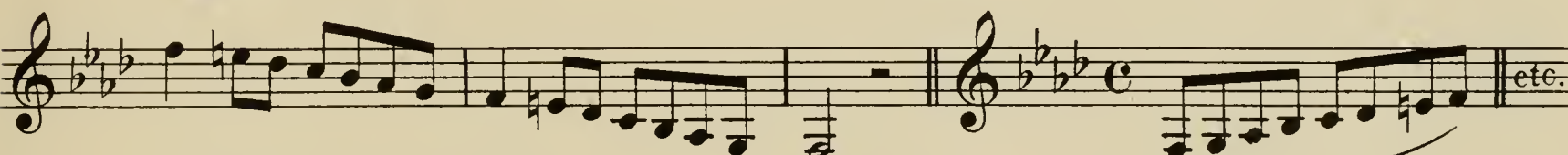
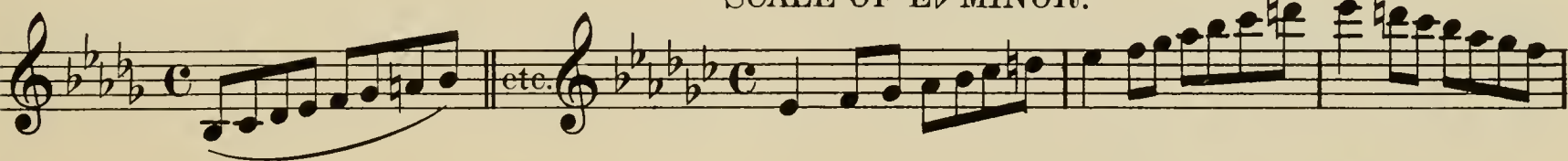
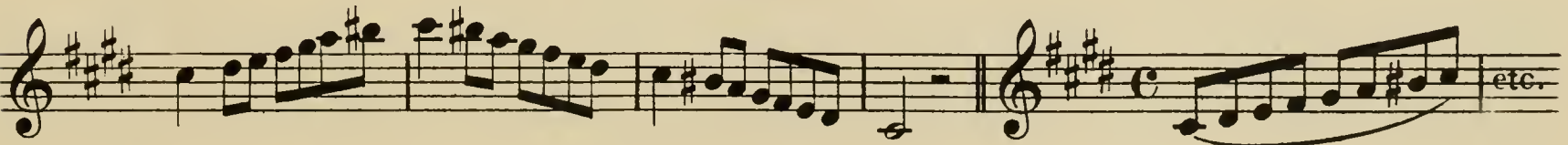
SCALE OF G MINOR.



SCALE OF C MINOR.



SCALE OF F MINOR.

SCALE OF B $\flat$ MINOR.SCALE OF E $\flat$ MINOR.SCALE OF G $\sharp$ MINOR.SCALE OF C $\sharp$ MINOR.

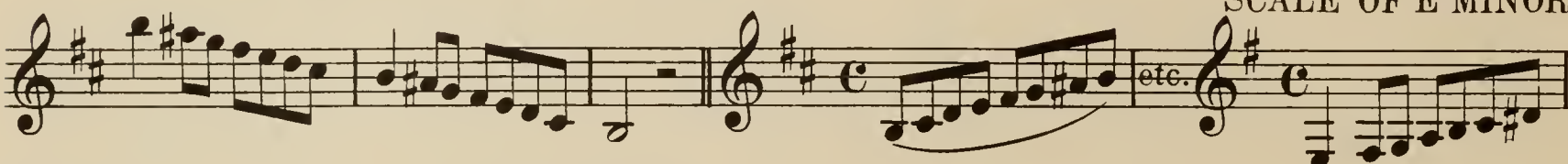
SCALE OF F# MINOR.



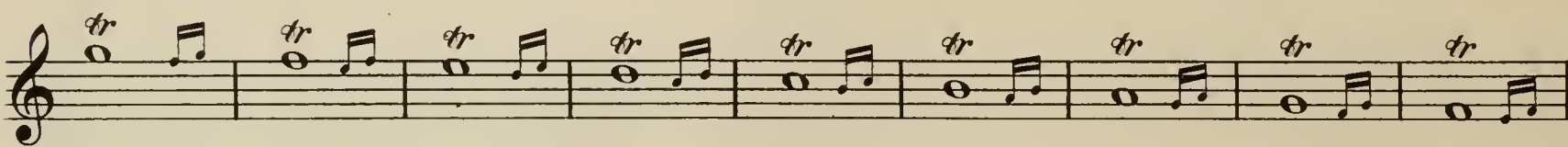
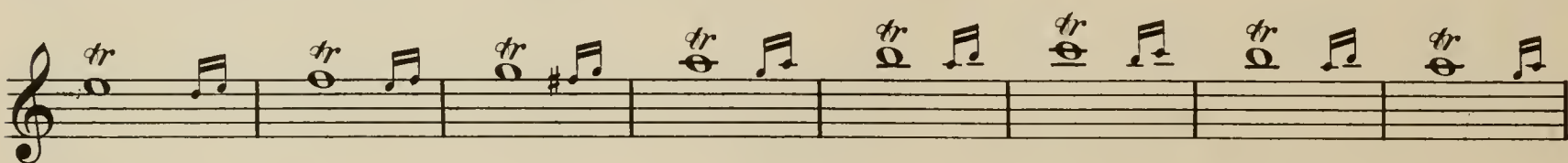
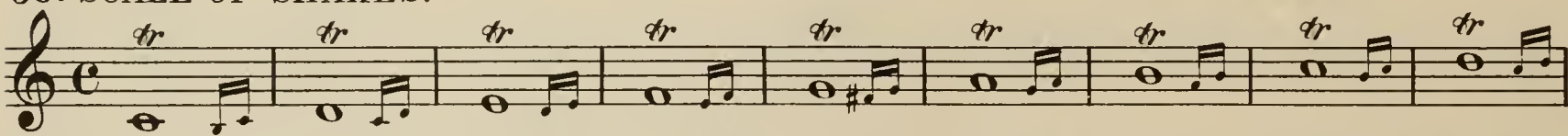
SCALE OF B MINOR.



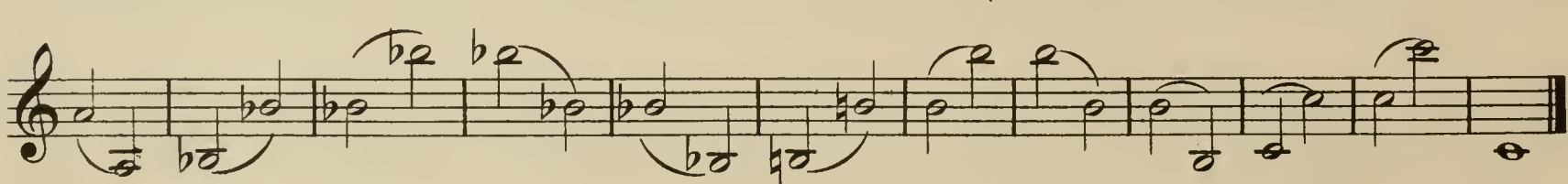
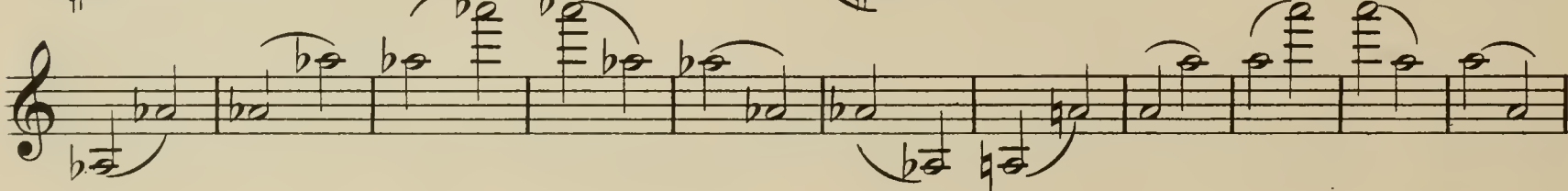
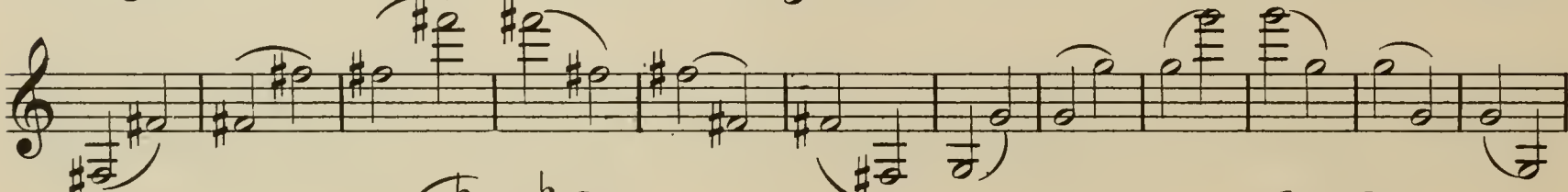
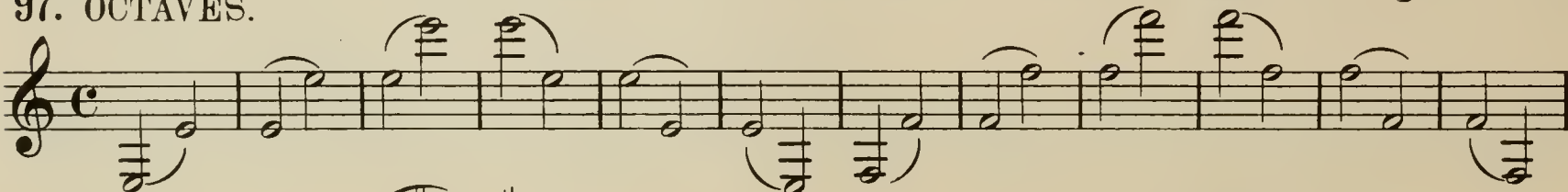
SCALE OF E MINOR.



96. SCALE OF SHAKES.



97. OCTAVES.



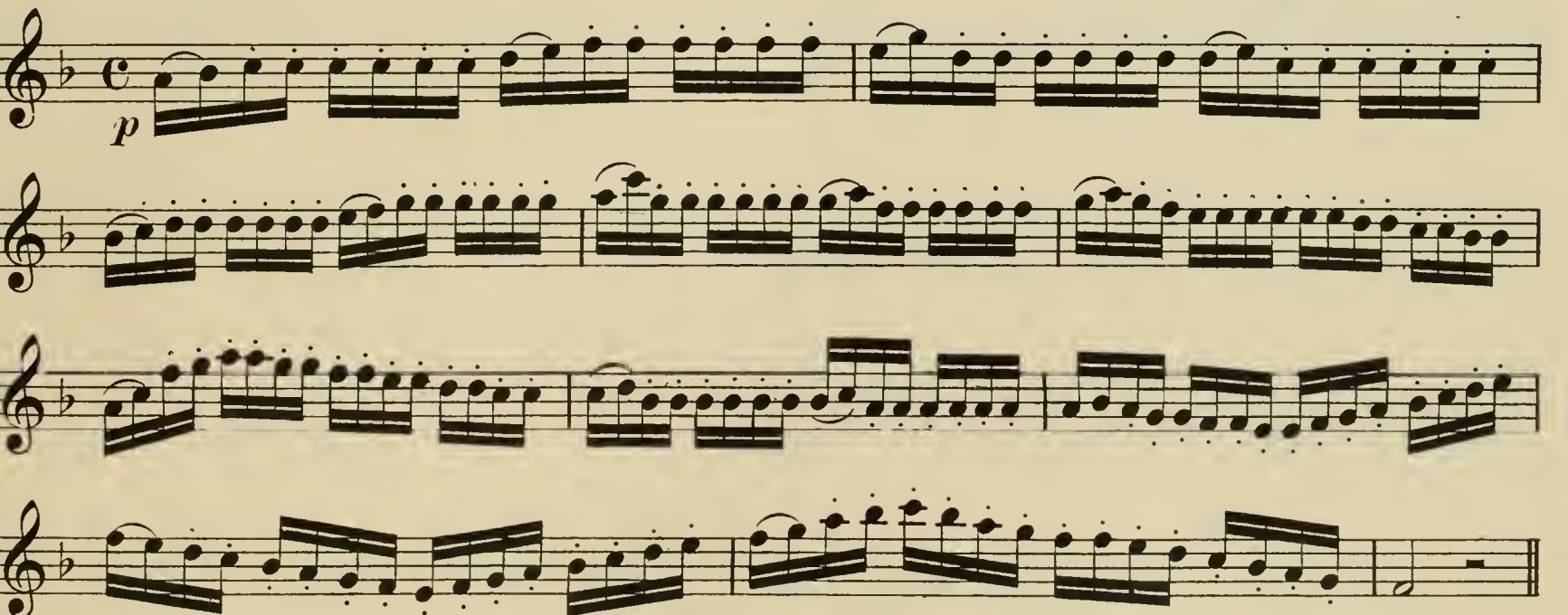
98. EXERCISES with Arpeggios.



100. EXERCISE with Groups.



101. EXERCISE for quick strokes of the tongue.



VARIOUS EXERCISES.

102. Allegro ma non troppo.

F. BLATT.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music, each containing a single melodic line. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The articulation includes slurs and accents. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is written in a single system, with each staff representing a measure of the exercise.

Staff 1: *f*

Staff 2: *p*

Staff 3: *p*, *f*

Staff 4: *p*

Staff 5: *f*

Staff 6: *p*

Staff 7: *f*, *p*

Staff 8: *f*

Staff 9: *f*

Staff 10: *f*

Staff 11: *f*

Staff 12: *f*

103. Moderato.

F. BERR.

A musical score for a piece titled "103. Moderato." by F. Berr. The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) in the first few measures. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and a repeat sign.

p dolce.

cresc.

decresc. *p*

pp

cresc.

decresc. *p* *ff*

This page of musical notation consists of 14 staves of music, all written in G major (one sharp). The notation is dense and features a variety of musical symbols, including treble clefs, sharps, flats, and dynamic markings. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties. The dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *f*, and *pp*. The notation is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties.

105. Allegro moderato.

F. BLATT.

ff

p dol.

mf

p

f

p

cresc.

f

ff

ff

p

f

p

ff

p *mf* *f* *ff*

106. Allegro moderato.

F. BLATT.

f *p* *f* *f* *p* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p

f *p*

f

p *f*

p

f

f

pp

cresc.

f *ff*

107. Allegro maestoso. F. BLATT.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 2/4 time. It consists of 12 staves. The tempo is marked "Allegro maestoso". The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicated by the key signature change on the third staff. The score includes various dynamic markings and articulation marks:

- Staff 1: *f*
- Staff 2: *tr*
- Staff 3: *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*
- Staff 4: *f*, *ff*, *decresc.*
- Staff 5: *p*
- Staff 6: *f*
- Staff 7: *p*, *cresc.*
- Staff 8: *f*
- Staff 9: *f*, *p*
- Staff 10: *pp*

108. Moderato.

F. BERR.

[illegible]

109. Allegretto ben marcato.

F. BLATT.

mf

EXERCISE WITH DOUBLE TRIPLETS.

110. Allegro moderato.

F. BLATT.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins in C major, 2/4 time. The first staff includes the tempo marking 'Allegro moderato' and the performance instruction 'capriccioso.' with a '6' above the first triplet. The score is composed of 11 staves, each containing four measures of music. The music is characterized by double triplets (groups of six notes beamed together). Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) at the start of the second, fourth, fifth, and eleventh staves, and *f* (forte) at the start of the third, sixth, and seventh staves. The key signature changes to B-flat major (one flat) at the beginning of the eighth staff and returns to C major at the start of the eleventh staff.

f

mf

decresc.

p *pp*

III. Tempo di Polacca ma moderato.

H. BAERMANN.

p dolce. *f* *p*

p

tr

f p

f

dolce.

Musical score for piano, page 85. The score consists of 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Dynamic markings and tempo indications include:

- p poco moderato.* (piano, poco moderato)
- pp* (pianissimo)
- tr* (trill)
- schierzando.* (scherzando)

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a sonata or concerto movement, in G major (one sharp). The music is written in a single system across 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*, *pp*, and *decresc.*. The music is written in a single system across 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*, *pp*, and *decresc.*. The music is written in a single system across 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*, *pp*, and *decresc.*. The music is written in a single system across 12 staves.

112. Allegretto.

p

mf

f

p

f

p

f

f

f

f

f

113. Moderato.

This musical score is for a piece titled "113. Moderato." It consists of ten staves of music, all written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 8/8, indicated at the beginning of the first staff. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, often with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) at the start of the eighth staff and *f* (forte) at the start of the tenth staff. There are also markings for *tr* (trill) and *f* (forte) on specific notes in the fourth and fifth staves. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 7/8. The music is written for a single melodic line, likely for a piano. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, dynamic markings (f, dolce), and articulation marks (accents, trills). The music is characterized by rapid, ascending and descending runs, often with slurs and ties. The final staff ends with a double bar line.

1974-114

114. Allegretto.

p

rall. *a tempo.*

f *p* *f* *p*

p

f *p* *f* *p*

f

3 *3* *3* *3*

3 *3* *3* *3*

3 *3* *3* *3*

3 *3*

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring 12 staves of music in G major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, sharps, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *tr*. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Dynamics and performance markings include:

- f* (forte) at the beginning of the second staff.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the third staff.
- rall.* (rallentando) and *a tempo.* (return to tempo) markings above the fourth staff.
- f* (forte) at the beginning of the eighth staff.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the ninth staff.
- f* (forte) at the beginning of the tenth staff.
- f* (forte) at the beginning of the eleventh staff.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the twelfth staff.

115. Allegro non troppo.

p *passionato.*

sf *sf* *p* *f*

f *mf*

p

f

116. Allegro molto.

H. BAERMANN.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a piano. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro molto'. The first staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of accented eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The third and fourth staves show more complex rhythmic figures, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The fifth staff introduces a trill (*tr*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a trill. The seventh staff continues with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a trill. The eighth staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a trill. The ninth staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a trill. The tenth staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a trill. The eleventh staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a trill.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The music is characterized by dense, fast-moving lines with many beamed notes and slurs. Various musical symbols are used, including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as 'tr' (trills) and 'p' (piano). The notation is dense and technically demanding, suggesting a fast and intricate piece. The page number '94' is in the top left corner, and the page range '1974-114' is at the bottom left.

Poco lento.

p

Tempo I.

ff

Musical score for a single melodic line on a grand staff. The score consists of 12 measures. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure has a fermata over a half note. The second measure has a fermata over a half note. The third measure has a fermata over a half note. The fourth measure has a fermata over a half note. The fifth measure has a fermata over a half note. The sixth measure has a fermata over a half note. The seventh measure has a fermata over a half note. The eighth measure has a fermata over a half note. The ninth measure has a fermata over a half note. The tenth measure has a fermata over a half note. The eleventh measure has a fermata over a half note. The twelfth measure has a fermata over a half note. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

TUTTI. SOLO.
 5 *f con fuoco.*

TUTTI.
 12

SOLO.
ritard.

Allegro.
 dolce.

8

SOLO.
risoluto.

SOLO.
risoluto.

f

dolce.

f

dolce.

ff

TUTTI.

SOLO.

5

con passione.

f

p

1

2

ff

1

1

3

The peculiar construction of the Clarinet does not permit of rapid passages in the extreme keys of sharps or flats being played with ease and smoothness, therefore Clarinets of various sizes are made to facilitate those difficulties.

The length of a Clarinet determines the key in which it stands, or, - in other words, the longer the instrument is, the lower the given note will sound.

The Clarinets generally used are those in *B $\flat$* , *A $\natural$* and *C* for string orchestra, *B $\flat$* and *E $\flat$* for military bands. In German compositions Clarinets in *F* and *D* are also used.

An example is given here, how the notes played on the various Clarinets do in reality sound on a violin or piano.

CLARINET.
in *B $\flat$* .

Sound on the
VIOLIN or PIANO.

In *A $\natural$* .

VIOLIN or PIANO.

In *D*.

VIOLIN or PIANO.

In *E $\flat$* .

VIOLIN or PIANO.

In *F*.

VIOLIN or PIANO.

The actual sound on the *C* Clarinet is the same as on the violin or piano.

HARLEQUINADE POLKA.

J. M. Morelli.

Moderato.

p

Cadenza.

POLKA. $\text{\textcircled{S}}$

p *p* *f* *decresc.*

Slower.
TUTTI.

rall. *f*

SOLO.

p

ff *p rall.*

a tempo. *ff* *p rall.* *ff* *p* *D.S.*

CODA.

p

ff

AVE MARIA.

101

A. Fessy.

Lento. cantabile con espress.

First section of the Ave Maria, marked *Lento. cantabile con espress.* The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to forte (*f*). The melody features several sixteenth-note runs and trills, with a sixteenth-note triplet marked with a '6' and a '3'. The section concludes with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking and a final forte (*f*) dynamic.

Allegro.

Second section of the Ave Maria, marked *Allegro.* The tempo increases significantly. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features rapid sixteenth-note runs throughout. The section concludes with a final forte (*f*) dynamic and a double bar line.

Temptation.

(VERDI)

H. Klosé.

Andantino.

dolce.

cresc.

Poco piu mosso.

con forza.

con dolore. *allarg.*

con forza. *p*

a tempo. *dim.*

mf *pp*

f

FANTAISIE.
HOW CAN I LEAVE THEE.

103

Reinhold Ritter, Op. 11.

Allegro.

f

Cadenza. staccato.

ff

pp

ff

THEMA.
Andante.

p

VAR. Più Allegro.

p staccato.

Andantino.

Andantino. *p*

Measures 1-17. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff features a descending scale starting at measure 17. The third staff continues the melodic line. The fourth staff includes a *rall.* (rallentando) marking and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Cadenza.

Cadenza. *mf* *f* *ff*

Measures 18-24. This section is marked *Allegro moderato*. It features eighth-note patterns. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to fortissimo (*ff*).

Allegro moderato.

ff *rall.*

Measures 25-34. The section begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The tempo is *Allegro moderato*. The section concludes with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking.

Cadenza.

Cadenza. *ff* *rall.*

Measures 35-41. This section is marked *ff* (fortissimo) and *rall.* (rallentando). It features a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Lento.

Lento. *p* 3 3 3 3

Measures 42-48. The tempo is *Lento*. The section begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features triplet markings (3).

Allegro.

Allegro. *ff*

Measures 49-54. The tempo is *Allegro*. The section begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and features triplet markings (3).

POLONAISE FROM "MIGNON"

105

Ambroise Thomas.

Mod^{to} tempo di Polacca.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Mod^{to} tempo di Polacca." The dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings (3, 6).

Staff 1: *f* (forte), begins with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes.

Staff 2: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano).

Staff 3: *f* (forte), begins with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes.

Staff 4: *p* (piano), begins with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes.

Staff 5: *cresc.* (crescendo), begins with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes.

Staff 6: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte).

Staff 7: *p* (piano), begins with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes.

Staff 8: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano).

Staff 9: *f* (forte), begins with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes.

Staff 10: *p* (piano), begins with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes.

Staff 11: *f* (forte), begins with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes.

Musical score for piano, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

Dynamics and markings include: *pp*, *dol.*, *cresc.*, *dolce.*, *f*, *ff*, *p*, *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, *animato un poco.*, *accel.*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p piu rit.*, *cresc. pressez.*, and *ff*.

Performance instructions include: *tr* (trill), *trm* (trill), *tr* (trill), *trm* (trill), and *tr* (trill).

The score is written in treble clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets.

LONG LONG AGO.

107

„Lang, lang ist's her.“

Fantaisie.

Reinhold Ritter, Op. 12.

Moderato.

Violin.

f *p* *ff* *lento.* *pp*

paceler. *f* *f* *ff* *ppp*

The first section of the violin score is in common time (C). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. The tempo is marked Moderato. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The section concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) section, followed by a *lento.* section marked piano-piano (*pp*), and finally a pianissimo (*ppp*) section.

THEMA.

Andante.

p *f* *pp* *p*

The 'THEMA' section is in common time (C) and marked Andante. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The section includes dynamic markings of *f*, *pp*, and *p*.

VARIATION.

p *mf* *p*

The 'VARIATION' section is in common time (C) and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes dynamic markings of *mf* and *p*. The section concludes with a trill and a final chord.

Adagio.

p

f

mf

f

p

ff

ff

Recit.

rall.

Allegretto.

p
rall. *a tempo.* *f* *pp*
p *rall.* *a tempo.*
p
f *pp*
rall. *f* *a tempo.*
staccato.
pp *f*

CONCERTINO.

Allegro. ♩ = 29.

F. Manns, Op. 29.

f

tr

mf *dim.*

p

ROMANZE.

Moderato. ♩ = 36.

dolce.

f

dim. *mf*

tr *rit.*

mf

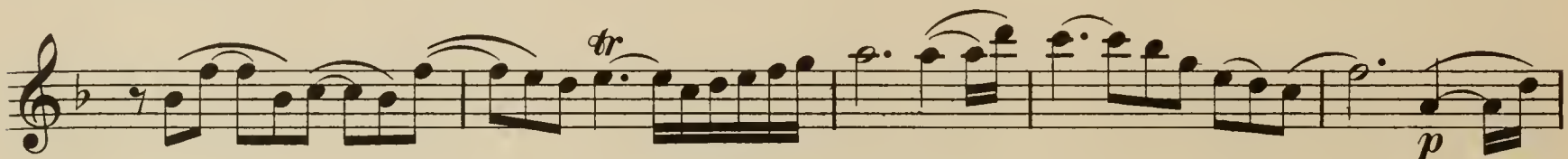
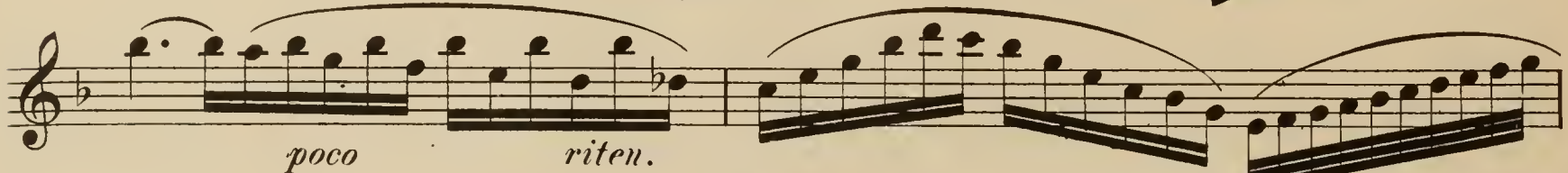
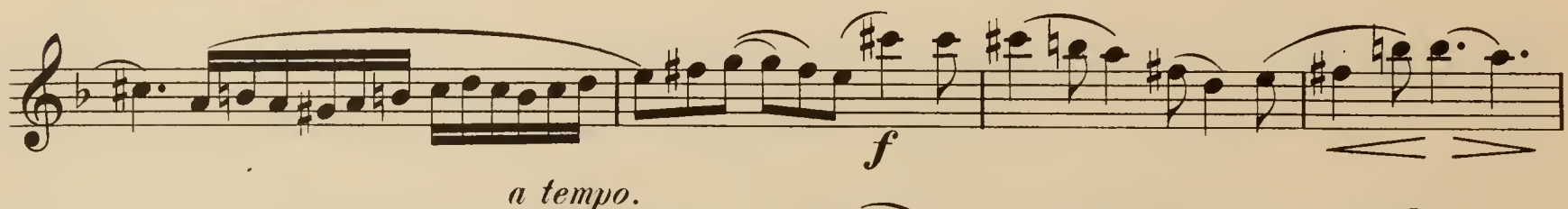
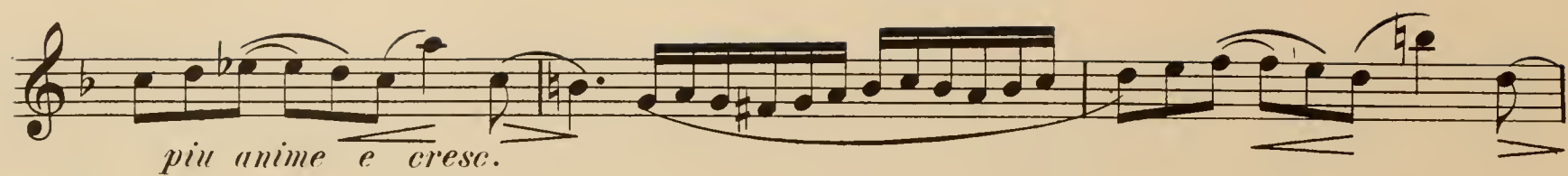
tranquillo e dolce.

piu anime e cresc.

f

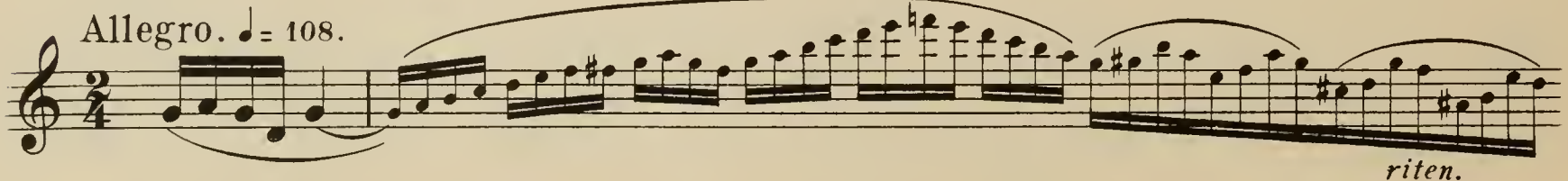
Tempo I.

mf *rit. e dim.*



RONDO.

Allegro. ♩ = 108.



Musical score for piano, page 113. The score consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The dynamics and markings are as follows:

- Staff 1: *f* (forte), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 2: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 3: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 4: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 5: *tr* (trill), *tr* (trill).
- Staff 6: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 7: *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Staff 8: *f* (forte), *poco a poco.* (poco a poco).
- Staff 9: *dimin.* (diminuendo).
- Staff 10: *p* (piano).

Musical score for a single melodic line, consisting of 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures (7/8), dynamic markings (*mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *espr. dolce*, *dim.*), articulation (trills, slurs, accents), and fingerings (trills marked with '3'). The music is written in a single staff system, with each staff containing a continuous line of notes and rests.

This page of musical notation, numbered 115, contains ten staves of music. The notation is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef. The key signature consists of one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 7/8. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together, and includes trills (tr) and triplets (3). The piece concludes with a *riten.* (ritardando) marking and a return to *a tempo.*

The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures (7/8 and 3/4), and dynamic markings (*f*, *mf*, *f*). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together, and includes trills (*tr*) and triplets (*3*).

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music, likely for a piano. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1: *mf* (mezzo-forte)
- Staff 2: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte)
- Staff 3: *p* (piano)
- Staff 4: *cresc.* (crescendo), *cresc.* (crescendo)
- Staff 5: *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte)
- Staff 6: *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte)
- Staff 7: *tr* (trill), *tr* (trill), *tr* (trill)
- Staff 8: *tr* (trill)

The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and slurs. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

VARIATIONS.

Clarinet in B $\flat$.

THEME.

Andante con moto. (♩ = 69)

C.M.v. Weber, Op. 33.

p *a tempo.* *p* *f* *poco rall.* *a tempo.* *p*

VAR. I.

Più vivo. (♩ = 108)

dolce. *a tempo.* *f* *rall.* *a tempo.* *f* *decresc.* *poco rall.* *pp* *f* *poco rall.* *p* *a tempo.* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p poco rall.*

VAR. II.

1. 2.

R

3983-13

Published 1894 by Carl Fischer, New York.

Piano acc. to be had separate.

VAR. III.

Clarinet in B $\flat$.

Molto Adagio, quasi Fantasia. (♩ - 40)

f *con molt' espressione*

Ossia. *f* *con molt' espressione.* *f* *tr*

p *ff* *tr* *f* *tr*

rit. *dim.* *pp* *rit.*

1 *p* *poco rit.* *f* 2 *pp* *poco rit.* *f*

pp *poco rit.* *f* *pp* *poco rit.* *f* 6

f *p* *ten.* *p* *tr* *ff* *cresc.* *ff*

Clarinet in B $\flat$.

ff *dim.* *p* *rit.*

pp *poco rit.* *f* *pp* *poco rit.* *f* *pp* *poco rit.*

VAR. IV.

Animato. 8

f *Piano.* *attaca.*

VAR. V.

Allegro animato, con fuoco. (♩ = 120)

ff *p*

cresc. *f* *ff*

ff

ff

p *poco rit.* *f* *ff*

ff 1. 2.

Clarinet in B $\flat$.VAR. VI.
Lento. (♩ = 56)

pp *f* *p* *f* *pp*

f *p dolce* *f* *ff* *p* *f* *p*

quasi Recit. *pp* *p* *ritard.*

VAR. VII.
Allegro. (♩ = 104)

p *p* *p* *p* *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *poco rit.*

p *f* *p*

f *p* *f* *p rit.*

a tempo. *p* *p*

pp *p* *ff*

Andante. Tempo di Tema. (♩ = 63)

poco rall. *p* *1 pp* *ritard. più lento.* *pp*

"Souvenir de Töplitz."

Solo Clarinet in A.

Clarinet Solo.

R. Gruenwald, Op. 224.

Theatre Orch. All^o maestoso. (♩ = 92)

359 *f* 2nd Cl.

SOLO. *f* *risoluto.* *dim.* *p*

a tempo. *p* *f* *rit.*

a tempo. *p* *con passione.* *cresc.* *f* *rit.*

Più animato. *fz* *p* *con grazia.* *f*

Cad. *ad lib.* *f* *rall.*

Più All^o (♩ = 116) *f* *p* Viola.

Solo Clarinet in A.

All^{to} (♩=80) *a tempo.*

p dolce. *sf* *p rit.* *mf*

accel. *rit.* *p* *rit.* *a tempo.*

a tempo. *p dolce.* *sf* *p rit.* *f 2nd Cl.*

Più mosso.

VAR. Animato.

mf

f *Cad.* *p rall.* *p a tempo.*

Solo Clarinet in A.

Musical score for Solo Clarinet in A. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff includes a double bar line and the marking "Tutti." followed by "f 2^d Cl. 3". The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is marked "Andte (♩=66)" and "P dolce." with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is marked "a tempo." and "rit." with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff is marked "Animato (♩=80)" and "mf" with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff is marked "cresc." and "fz" with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff is marked "dim." and "P cresc. e accel. f a tempo." with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The ninth staff is marked "P dolce." and "fz Cad." with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tenth staff is marked "a tempo." and "long." with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and ornaments.

Solo Clarinet in A.

All^o con spirito. (♩ = 76.)

First section of the musical score, marked "All^o con spirito. (♩ = 76.)". The music is written for a solo clarinet in A major, 6/8 time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte), with *mf* (mezzo-forte) also present. The piece features intricate melodic lines with many slurs, ties, and trills. A triplet of eighth notes appears on the fourth staff. The section concludes with a first ending bracket on the eighth staff.

Second section of the musical score, marked "Più mosso. (♩ = 88.)". The music continues on two staves. The tempo is increased, and the dynamics are primarily *f* (forte). The music features trills and slurs. The first staff of this section includes a "cresc." (crescendo) marking. The section ends with a final cadence.

List of the Principal Words used in Modern Music

With their Abbreviations and Explanations

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| A | to, in or at; <i>a tempo</i> , in time | Mezzo-piano (mp) | Moderately soft |
| Accelerando (accel.) | Gradually increasing the speed | Minore | Minor Key |
| Accent | Emphasis on certain parts of the measure | Moderato | Moderately. <i>Allegro moderato</i> , moderately fast |
| Adagio | Slowly leisurely | Molta | Much; very |
| Ad libitum (ad lib.) | At pleasure; not in strict time | Morendo | Dying away |
| A due (a 2) | To be played by both instruments | Mosso | Equivalent to rapid. <i>Piu mosso</i> , quicker |
| Agitato | Restless, with agitation | Moto | Motion. <i>Con moto</i> , with animation |
| Al or Alla | In the style of | Non | Not |
| Alla Marcia | In the style of a March | Notation | The art of representing musical sounds by means of written characters |
| Allegretto | Diminutive of <i>allegro</i> ; moderately fast, lively; faster than <i>andante</i> ; slower than <i>allegro</i> | Obbligata | An indispensable part |
| Allegro | Lively; brisk, rapid. | Opus (Op.) | A work. |
| Allegro assai | Very rapidly | Ossia | Or; or else. Generally indicating an easier method |
| Amoroso | Affectionately | Ottava (8va) | To be played an octave higher |
| Andante | In moderately slow time | Pause (⏸) | The sign indicating a pause or rest |
| Andantino | Diminutive of <i>andante</i> ; strictly slower than <i>andante</i> , but often used in the reverse sense | Perdendosi | Dying away gradually |
| Anima, con } | With animation | Piacere, a | At pleasure |
| Animato | | Pianissimo (pp) | Very softly |
| A piacere | At pleasure; equivalent to <i>ad libitum</i> | Piano (p) | Softly |
| Appassionato | Impassioned | Piu | More |
| Arpeggio | A broken chord | Piu Allegro | More quickly |
| Assai | Very; <i>Allegro assai</i> , very rapidly | Piu tosto | Quicker |
| A tempo | In the original tempo | Poco or un poco | A little |
| Attacca | Attack or begin what follows without pausing | Poco a poco | Gradually, by degrees; little by little |
| Barcarolle | A Venetian boatman's song | Poco piu mosso | A little faster |
| Bis | Twice, repeat the passage | Poco meno | A little slower |
| Bravura | Brilliant; bold; spirited | Poco piu | A little faster |
| Brillante | Showy, sparkling, brilliant | Poi | Then; afterwards |
| Brio, con | With much spirit | Pomposo | Pompous; grand |
| Cadenza | An elaborate, florid passage introduced as an embellishment | Prestissimo | As quickly as possible |
| Cantabile | In a singing style | Presto | Very quick; faster than <i>Allegro</i> |
| Canzonetta | A short song or air | Primo (1mo) | The first |
| Capriccio a | At pleasure, <i>ad libitum</i> | Quartet | A piece of music for four performers. |
| Cavatina | An air, shorter and simpler than the aria, and in one division, without <i>Da Capo</i> | Quasi | As if; in the style of |
| Chord | The harmony of three or more tones of different pitch produced simultaneously | Quintet | A piece of music for five performers |
| Coda | A supplement at the end of a composition | Rallentando (rall.) | Gradually slower |
| Col or con | With | Replica | Repetition. <i>Senza replica</i> , without repeats |
| Crescendo (cresc.) | Swelling; increasing in loudness | Rinforzando | With special emphasis |
| Da or dal | From | Ritardando (rit.) | Gradually slower and slower |
| Da Capo (D. C.) | From the beginning | Risoluto | Resolutely; bold; energetic |
| Dal Segno (D. S.) | From the sign | Ritenuto | In slower time |
| Decrescendo (decresc.) | Decreasing in strength | Scherzando | Playfully; sportively |
| Diminuendo (dim.) | Gradually softer | Secondo (2do) | The second singer, instrumentalist or part |
| Divisi | Divided, each part to be played by a separate instrument | Segue | Follow on in similar style |
| Dolce (dol.) | Softly; sweetly | Semplice | Simply; unaffectedly |
| Dolcissimo | Very sweetly and softly | Senza | Without. <i>Senza sordino</i> without mute |
| Dominant | The fifth tone in the major or minor scale | Sforzando (sf) | Forcefully; with sudden emphasis |
| Duet or Duo | A composition for two performers | Simile or Simili | In like manner |
| E | And | Smarzando (smorz) | Diminishing in sound. Equivalent to <i>Morendo</i> |
| Elegante | Elegant, graceful | Solo | For one performer only. <i>Solt</i> ; for all |
| Energico | With energy, vigorously | Sordino | A mute. <i>Con sordino</i> , with the mute |
| Enharmonic | Alike in pitch, but different in notation | Sostenuto | Sustained; prolonged. |
| Espressivo | With expression | Sotto | Below; under. <i>Sotto voce</i> , in a subdued tone |
| Finale | The concluding movement | Spirito | <i>Sp. it. con Spirito</i> with spirit |
| Fine | The end | Staccato | Detached; separate |
| Forte (f) | Loud | Stenando | Dragging or retarding the tempo |
| Forte-piano (fp) | Accent strongly, diminishing instantly to piano | Stretto or stretta | An increase of speed. <i>Piu stretto</i> faster |
| Fortissimo (ff) | Very loud | Subdominant | The fourth tone in the diatonic scale |
| Forzando (fz >) | Indicates that a note or chord is to be strongly accented | Syncopation | Change of accent from a strong beat to a weak one. |
| Forza | Force of tone | Tacet | "Is silent" Signified that an instrument or vocal part, so marked, is omitted during the movement or number in question. |
| Fuoco, con | With fire; with spirit | Tempo | Movement; rate of speed. |
| Giocosu | Joyously; playfully | Tempo primo | Return to the original tempo. |
| Giusto | Exact; in strict time | Tenuto (ten.) | Held for the full value. |
| Grandioso | Grand; pompous; majestic | Thema or Theme | The subject or melody. |
| Grave | Very slow and solemn | Tonic | The key-note of any scale. |
| Grazioso | Gracefully | Tranquillo | Quietly. |
| Harmony | In general, a combination of tones, or chords, producing music | Tremolando, Tremolo | A tremulous fluctuation of tone. |
| Key note | The first degree of the scale, the tonic | Trio | A piece of music for three performers. |
| Largamente | Very broad in style | Triplet | A group of three notes to be performed in the time of two of equal value in the regular rhythm. |
| Larghetto | Slow, but not so slow as <i>Largo</i> ; nearly like <i>Andantino</i> | Troppo | Too; too much <i>Allegro, ma non troppo</i> , not too quickly. |
| Largo | Broad and slow; the slowest tempo-mark | Tutti | All; all the instruments. |
| Legato | Smoothly, the reverse of <i>staccato</i> | Un | A, one, an. |
| Ledger-line | A small added line above or below the staff | Una corda | On one string. |
| Lento | Slow, between <i>Andante</i> and <i>Largo</i> | Variatione | The transformation of a melody by means of harmonic, rhythmic and melodic changes and embellishments. |
| L'istesso tempo | In the same time, (or tempo) | Veloce | Quick, rapid, swift. |
| Loco | In place. Play as written, no longer, an octave higher or lower | Vibrato | A wavering tone-effect, which should be sparingly used. |
| Ma | But | Vivace | With vivacity; bright; spirited. |
| Ma non troppo | Lively, but not too much so | Vivo | Lively; spirited. |
| Maestoso | Majestically; dignified | Volti Subito V. S. | Turn over quickly. |
| Maggiore | Major Key | | |
| Marcato | Marked | | |
| Meno | Less | | |
| Meno mosso | Less quickly | | |
| Mezzo | Half; moderately | | |